Chicago Tribune.

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ANTED—To Exchange—A [illegible]

ANTED—Cheap lands in Iowa [illegible]

ANTED—To inform all my [illegible]

ANTED—An engagement as [illegible]

ANTED—Day Board—For a [illegible]

ANTED—To purchase—The [illegible]

ANTED—To Hire—A suite of [illegible]

ANTED—To Capitalists—The [illegible]

ANTED—A man and team to [illegible]

ANTED—Buggy—To purchase [illegible]

ANTED—Employment—Com- [illegible]

ANTED—All that would have [illegible]

ANTED—Everybody, both [illegible]

ANTED—House—A furnished [illegible]

ANTED—A furnished house in [illegible]

ANTED—Pupils In Photo- [illegible]

ANTED—To purchase a small [illegible]

ANTED—Part of a House on [illegible]

ANTED—A good sound fami- [illegible]

ANTED—Portable Engine [illegible]

ANTED—To purchase a small [illegible]

ANTED—Account Books of [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—If [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Book [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To read [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Farmers [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For J. S. C. Abbott's "History of the Rebellion," [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male or female [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—New [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Now [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—1,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—An [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Every [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$50 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—A few [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Constant [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$2,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$20 a [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,500 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$136 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Cholera [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

ANTED—An American, Eng- [illegible]

ANTED—A Man to take an in- [illegible]

ANTED—An active Man to [illegible]

ANTED—All men looking for [illegible]

ANTED—Four Carpenters and [illegible]

ANTED—Traveller—We want [illegible]

ANTED—Immediately, two [illegible]

ANTED—Bookkeepers, Clerks, [illegible]

ANTED—Boy—To learn the [illegible]

ANTED—An engineer, a cab- [illegible]

ANTED—1,000 live men to [illegible]

ANTED—A competent gar- [illegible]

ANTED—Immediately, to en- [illegible]

ANTED—A Man to take an [illegible]

ANTED—Tailor—A good [illegible]

ANTED—A youth to drive a [illegible]

ANTED—Cabinet Makers. A [illegible]

ANTED—Salesmen—Several [illegible]

ANTED—Porter—A stout, ac- [illegible]

ANTED—Active, energetic [illegible]

ANTED—First-class canvass- [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

ANTED—A Girl—To do gen- [illegible]

ANTED—A good girl to do [illegible]

ANTED—Two good girls to [illegible]

ANTED—Diningroom Girls— [illegible]

ANTED—Protestant nurse [illegible]

ANTED—A good cook, wash- [illegible]

ANTED—Girl—A good Ger- [illegible]

ANTED—Girl—A servant girl [illegible]

ANTED—Girl—A neat, capa- [illegible]

ANTED—A woman to do gen- [illegible]

ANTED—Girl—To do general [illegible]

ANTED—Two Diningroom [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

ANTED—To Rent—Rooms [illegible]

ANTED—To Rent—A cot- [illegible]

ANTED—To Rent—By a [illegible]

ANTED—To Rent—A cottage [illegible]

ANTED—To Rent—A com- [illegible]

ANTED—To Rent—Medium [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—For [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—A [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—A [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—A [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] Secretary of State Tyndale has been confined to his room by sickness for several days.

The Grand Jury which was to have met in [illegible] has held no session yet.

Internal revenue receipts yesterday were [illegible]

Details of the bill authorizing the construction of a submarine telegraph between the United States and Cuba, will be found in another column.

The military commission for the trial of Major [illegible] convened in Washington on Tuesday.

Stewart J. Moffatt, convicted of having [illegible] money, with the intention of passing it, was pardoned by the President yesterday.

New York city is experiencing another anniversary week. Mention of the most prominent meetings will be found in the telegraph columns.

The impression gains ground in Washington that the President will veto the Colorado bill. It is also intimated that the Habeas Corpus Bill will be returned without his signature.

Secretary McCulloch, while on a visit to Fortress Monroe, on Saturday last, had a brief interview with Jeff. Davis. Their conversation was of a general character.

The Postmaster General is perfecting a report upon the subject of connecting the extensive telegraph system of the country with the Post Office Department. The report will be submitted to the Senate Special Committee in a few days.

An investigation is being made in the matter of the Fry-Conkling imbroglio, by a special committee of the House of Representatives. The committee have voted to keep their proceedings secret.

Large quantities of ice are reported in Lake Superior, a heavy mass of it extending from Grand Island to the Sault St. Marie. Several vessels are detained there, but with the fine weather now being experienced, it was thought that the obstructions would disappear within a few days.

The railroad between Urbana and Decatur, chartered several years since, will be constructed at an early day. At the recent township elections, townships in Piatt County voted a railroad tax of [illegible]; and Scott township, in Champaign County, [illegible]. We learn from the Monticello *Independent*, that stock is being rapidly taken all along the line.

In the case of Chase *vs.* The Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad Company, on trial at Indianapolis, the jury returned a verdict for $3,500 damages for plaintiff. It is said the jury were divided, a portion contending for damages as high as $20,000, and others as low as $500, and the verdict returned was a compromise of the two extremes. A motion was made for a new trial.

The Adjutant General of Michigan has reported at length on his investigations into the matter of the detention in the United States service and ill treatment of the officers and men of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, composed of the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments. For the relief of the men, the Adjutant General recommends that, in view of all the circumstances connected with their case, a representation be made to the War Department, asking for the officers and men of the consolidated regiments, so mustered out and paid, an allowance as commutation of transportation, and, if not granted, that an application be made to Congress for sufficient action to enable them to obtain from the Government a specified sum, approximate to the additional expense incurred by them in reaching their homes in their own State, over and above the amount allowed by the Government as commutation of mileage and subsistence at the time of their discharge.

According to the Omaha *Republican* of the 5th, the steamer Dora left on the previous day for Fort Rice, having on board two hundred and forty-seven Santee Sioux Indians, a company of soldiers, and a lot of corn for the above named fort where the troops were to be stationed. The Indians were in charge of a special agent, J. Brown, Esq., and are to be located at the mouth of the Niobrara River on a new reservation. They are those who were captured by Gen. Sibley, and have been in confinement in Eastern Iowa for some two or three years. The Dora, on her return trip, will bring down to the same reservation the Santees at the Crow Creek Agency. The same paper says Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, who had his headquarters in Omaha, as commander of the District of Nebraska, has arrived in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and will enter upon his duties as Governor in July. Capt. Pratt has been appointed United States Marshal.

In the Senate, on the 9th, a bill was introduced and referred, to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine. A bill was introduced to regulate appointments to, and removals from, office. A resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to report on the expediency of providing by law that no public officer shall deposit Government funds except in the United States Sub Treasuries. The bill to prevent the introduction of cholera was taken up, and, after discussion, laid over. A bill was reported repealing the City Charters of Washington and Georgetown, and providing for their government by commissioners. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned. In the House, a bill was reported to repeal the 23d section of the act relative to passports, and passed. The Constitutional amendment reported from the Reconstruction Committee was taken up, and was discussed by Broomall of Pennsylvania, Shanklin, Raymond, Boutwell, and others, and Mr. Stevens gave notice that at three o'clock to-day (Thursday) he would move the previous question. After the transaction of some unimportant business the House took a recess until 7:30, evening. The evening session was exhausted in discussing the tax bill, and sixteen pages of the bill were disposed of.

FROM NEW YORK.

Anniversary Meetings — Injunction Granted Against the Board of Health —The San Francisco Bond Robbery—Arrival of Specie—Mexican News.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The fiftieth or jubilee anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union was held here yesterday afternoon in the Lutheran Church, corner of Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue. The anniversary was celebrated also last evening at the Fourth avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Ferris, presiding.

The annual anniversary of the American Foreign Christian Union took place last evening at the Presbyterian church, corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street. Several missionaries and prominent divines addressed the audience. The progress of Protestantism and Sunday Schools in foreign lands was freely discussed.

The anniversary of the American Missionary Association, for the first time in this city, was celebrated at the Cooper Union yesterday morning. Addresses were delivered by Major General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry was celebrated [illegible]

[illegible]

THE VALPARAISO BOMBARDMENT.

The Spanish Admiral's Version of Preliminary Negotiations—Additional Items.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A letter of the Spanish Admiral [illegible]

[illegible]

The President's Fund in London.

[illegible]

CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings on the Postal Bill.

Progress on the Reconstruction Report in the House.

Opposition to the Rebel Disfranchisement Clause.

The Previous Question to be Moved by Mr. Stevens To-day.

The Tax Bill Considered in Evening Session.

Sections Adopted Relative to Mode of Collection.

PROBABLE VETO OF THE COLORADO BILL.

DETAILS OF THE CUBAN TELEGRAPH ACT.

Prospects of the New Loan Bill.

The Valparaiso Bombardment.

The Spanish Admiral's Version of Preliminary Negotiations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 9.

RECONSTRUCTION DEBATE.

The reconstruction debate was continued in the House to-day, with much vigor and earnestness. Speeches were made by two Democrats, Messrs. Shanklin and Eldridge, and six Republicans, Messrs. Broomall, Raymond, McKee, Boutwell, Spalding and Eliot. The two Democrats, of course, took ground against the entire proposed constitutional amendment, being unable to find a single point on which they could agree with the Joint Committee. Both went to extreme lengths in denouncing the action of the majority of Congress. Shanklin spoke in a strain of disloyalty rarely equalled even by Kentucky Copperheads. Of the six Republicans, all but Raymond and McKee expressed regret that the Joint Committee had not been able to bring forward a proposition for equality of political rights, and all but Raymond expressed approval of that section of the amendment, viz: disfranchising rebels till 1870. Mr Raymond's speeches caused some comment, as he was not expected to support any feature of the amendment. It must be said, however, that though he gave his assent to the first, second and fourth sections of the proposition, he was very careful not to say that he would insist upon their adoption by the rebel States as a condition precedent to their admission to Congressional privileges. The speech therein was in all respects very characteristic of Mr. Raymond. Mr. Stevens has given notice that he will call the previous question at three o'clock to-morrow. A strong effort will be made to cut out the third section, and prominent Republicans to-night believe the effort will prevail, though it is not possible yet to see the way clear to this result.

THE TAX BILL.

The House devoted this evening to the tax bill, and were able to go over about thirty pages relative to the methods of assessing and collecting the revenue. The changes made are of a minor character, and such as have been suggested by the operation of the existing laws.

THE POSTAL BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate was engaged all day ostensibly on the Trumbull amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill. The discussion, however, had to do with the reconstruction question, and particularly with the President's defection from the Union party. There was much personality indulged in, and Mr. Doolittle was sadly worried by several Senators. Mr. Henderson has introduced his bill relative to the question involved in the Trumbull amendment and will press action on it, if it is defeated, as the probabilities are that it will.

BANK PANIC.

Within two days past, owing to the needless alarm caused by the recent bank failure here, very large deposits have been withdrawn by some of the disbursing agents here from the First National Bank and the National Bank of the Metropolis. These are the strongest banks in the District, and equal to any in the country, and have withstood the run with perfect ease. The Secretary of the Treasury strongly disapproves of the removals, and has written a letter to the different Bureau officers who control Government deposits, expressing his desire that there shall be no withdrawal either of confidence or of deposits from these banks.

APPLICANTS FOR PARDON.

The number of applications for pardon received at the office of the Attorney General still very large, although the pressure which ensued after the publication of the amnesty proclamation has passed. Pardons are granted only under two exceptions. As yet a few are issued, under the first exception, and the remainder under the 13th. There were granted to-day two from Louisiana, four from Mississippi, one from Georgia, one from Alabama, one from Tennessee, all property owners of $20,000.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The division lately established in the Freedmen's Bureau, by Major General Howard, for the settlement of all claims upon the United States, for back pay and pensions, due to the widows and heirs of deceased colored soldiers, is now in successful operation. Major Fowler has received nine hundred claims, many of which are in process of adjustment.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The Senate Finance Committee have reported a bill increasing the salaries of the women employed in the Government Departments. It provides that those whose legal compensation now amounts to $720 per annum, shall, on and after the 1st of July next, receive an annual salary of $900 each. Each one is also to receive $100 out of what is called the gratuity appropriation. The twenty per cent additional paid to the females employed by the Commissioners of Agriculture, is to be continued.

CHANGE OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT.

Jeffersonville, Indiana, has been announced as the principal depot in the Quartermaster's Department, in place of City Point, Virginia, discontinued. Captain H. C. Rutherford, Assistant Quartermaster, has been placed in charge.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to [illegible], and the receipts so far to-day were [illegible].

SPEECH OF MR. M'KEE.

The speech of Mr. McKee in the House to-day was considered of much significance, as he is recognized as the only exponent of true Kentucky Unionism in the House. He confined his remarks to the support of the third clause of the amendment. He maintained that it was necessary to disfranchise those who have been in rebellion, or adopt the following modification, viz: No person who has engaged in rebellion, or given any aid or comfort thereto, shall hold any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States. Failing to do this he said, will turn the Union men of the Southern States over to the tender mercies of the reconstructed rebels. He held that there was perhaps one other plan: Enfranchise all men, and the white Unionists then, by the aid of the blacks, could maintain themselves; but, as this Congress is not prepared for the step, or the country is not prepared for it, and he was not prepared for it, the amendment proposed is the only plan by which Union men can find protection.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Civil Appropriation bill, as reported from the Senate Finance Committee, contains numerous amendments. The salary of the Treasurer of the United States is increased to $6,500, and that of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to $3,000. The appointment of an Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury is authorized, at a salary of $3,000. An entire reorganization is made of the clerical force in the Navy Department. Twenty-five per cent is added to the salaries of all messengers, watchmen and laborers employed in the several Departments in the Capitol building, and under the Commissioner of Public Buildings, provided that no salary shall be hereby increased to more than nine hundred dollars. The President is authorized to appoint a Private Secretary at a salary of $3,500, a short-hand writer at a salary of $2,500, a Clerk of Pardons at a salary of $2,000, and one clerk at $1,800. The [illegible] appropriation of last year as extra compensation to clerks to the Treasury Department, the disposition of which proves too difficult a matter to the Secretary, is settled by a clause which provides that there shall be paid to each person therein appointed by the Secretary as a clerk or counter, who shall have served in such capacity for one year previous to the passage of this act, and whose pay amounts to less than one thousand dollars per annum, the sum of one hundred dollars, and what is not thus expended is withdrawn. A notable new clause appropriates $15,000 for the publication of laws made during the war, in two newspapers in each of the rebellious States.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The House Committee on Commerce have brought forward a bill authorizing the Mississippi Bar Company to open a channel across the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River, at Pass Alantra, said channel to be not less than 20 feet in depth at low or during high tides, and not less than 100 feet in width from the inner to the outer limit of said bar at said pass. The Company will be allowed to charge tolls varying from 15 to 25 cents per ton for towing all vessels through the channel, except that vessels owned by the United States shall be towed in and out free. Steam vessels shall pass through, on paying the same compensation per ton.

PENSION DECISION.

The Commissioner of Pensions has rendered the following decision relative to the filing of claims for pensions: The last clause of the sixth section of the supplementary pension act of July 4, 1864, provides that in every case in which a claim for pensions shall have been filed more than three years after the discharge or death of the party on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, shall commence from the date of the last paper in said case, by the party prosecuting the same. Many cases have occurred in which minor children, after the death or re-marriage of the widow, without having received a pension, having filed a claim more than three years after the death of the father, but less than three years after they were first entitled to make a claim under the law. The Commissioner decides that in all cases the law does not apply, provided an application made within the prescribed time by the widow was already pending; but the claim of the minor children must be made within three years from the date of the widow's death, or remarriage, to be exempt from the operation of the limiting statute.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The Southern Commission [illegible] has recently settled claims of citizens and soldiers against the Government, involving the expenditure of $377,000; the number of claims settled was [illegible].

MARTIAL LAW ABOLISHED IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Commercial's* special says the Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Terry to rescind the President's general proclamation, and doing away with martial law in Virginia.

[illegible] THE FREEDMEN.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The official reports of the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Commissioner, of their operations for the month of April, show a continued improvement in the relations between the white and black races in the States recently in rebellion. The freedmen seem to be gaining a more correct notion of their responsibilities, as well as of their rights, as their new character of freemen, and where they conduct themselves industriously the whites are becoming more disposed to treat them civilly and deal justly with them.

THE FRANCHISE CLAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The *Post's* special says the debate in the House indicates that the third amendment to the Constitution as proposed will be stricken out.

THE LOAN BILL.

Messrs. Fessenden, Sherman and Morgan, of the Senate Finance Committee, are believed to favor the Loan Bill.

UNITED STATES TREASURER'S SALARY.

The *Commercial* says the Senate Finance Committee has agreed to raise the salary of the Treasurer of the United States to $6,500, and the pay of Senate clerk from $1,800 to $2,200.

SPANISH AND CHILIAN ORDERS CONCERNING CONTRABAND OF WAR.

An official decree from the Government of Chili declares that neutral vessels which communicate with the ships of the Spanish squadron, or which furnish them fuel, provisions, ammunition or other supplies, will not be permitted to touch or load in any port of the Republic.

The Department of State has been officially informed by the Spanish Government, that coal, the product of the mines of Chili, declared to be contraband of war by the Commander of the Spanish squadron, in the Pacific, will only be considered such contraband of war in case of its being dispatched from Chilian ports for the enemy's ships.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The Post Office Department has made a contract for the conveyance of the mails from New Orleans to Mobile and back daily, in suitable steamers; also, to carry the mails from New Orleans, via Galveston, to Indianola and back three times a week, in suitable steamships.

THE CUBAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The President has approved the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the West India Islands and the Bahamas. It provides that the International Ocean Telegraph Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, their successors and assigns, shall have the sole privilege for fourteen years to lay, construct, land, maintain and operate telegraph or magnetic lines or cables in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the shores of the State of Florida to the Island of Cuba and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India Islands. The company shall at the same time give the United States the free use of said cable to transmit any message from its official selection, naval, diplomatic or consular agents, and the company shall keep all its lines open to the public for the transmission, for daily publication, of markets and commercial reports, intelligence, and all messages, despatches and communications which shall be forwarded in the order in which they shall be received, and the company shall not be permitted to charge and collect for messages transmitted through any of its submarine cables more than the rate of $5.00 for messages of ten words, subject, however, to the power of Congress to alter and determine said rates. *Provided*, That the International Ocean Telegraph Company shall, within a period of three years from the passage of this act, cause the said submarine cable or cables to be laid down, and that the said cable or cables shall be in successful operation for the transmission of messages within the said period of five years, otherwise this grant to be null and void.

Congress reserves the power to at any time alter or repeal the above act.

COLORADO.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—There is no longer room to doubt the President's action on the Colorado bill. His intention to veto is unmistakable. The principal objection urged against it is reported to be the floating and unsettled character of its population, although there are others sufficiently valid.

MILITARY.

The Military Commission convened by special order from the War Department, met yesterday, in Union Block, and organized for the trial of Major Paulding. A few witnesses were examined, and the court adjourned till to-day.

CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

It is now generally believed that Brig. Gen. Mann will be appointed Collector at Chicago, vice Luther Haven, deceased.

WISCONSIN APPOINTMENTS.

The following names were yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation to offices in Wisconsin: Brig. Gen. Cassius Fairchild, United States Marshal; Mr. Gillette, Postmaster at Fond du Lac, and Brig. Gen. E. S. Bragg, United States District Attorney.

VOLUNTEER GENERAL OFFICERS.

It is rumored in military circles that an order discharging all volunteer general officers will be made in a few days. Most of those officers hold commissions in the regular army, and in consequence of the expected order, they will only be reduced to subordinate positions, and will not be entirely mustered out.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Senate Special Committee appointed to examine into the present telegraph system have called upon the Postmaster General for a report in regard to the expediency of connecting it with the postal system. The Postmaster General is now preparing his report upon the subject, and will be ready to submit to the committee in a few days. Until it is received no action will be taken by the committee.

GENERAL SICKLES.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday unanimously agreed to report General Sickles as Minister to the Hague, and all reports of any adverse action are unqualifiedly false. General Sickles yesterday officially informed the Secretary of State of his declination of this position. He desires to return to his present command, and is so notified by both the Secretary of War and Lieut. Gen. Grant that he could do so.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls has been ordered on an inspection tour of military posts through Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Montana and California.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S BUREAU.

The Special Committee on the Provost Marshal's Bureau have passed a resolution that their proceedings shall be kept secret. The statement that the matter was likely to be dropped, circulated by the friends of Mr. Fry, is slightly incorrect. The matter will be thoroughly probed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President has approved the bill extending the time for the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, until the 27th of June, 1867. The time for completing each succeeding section of 100 miles is to be reckoned from that date. The bill also extends for two years the time for commencing and completing the Northern Pacific Railroad and all its several sections.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day by appointment gave an audience to the delegates of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant church, now in session. It is said that those delegates from the South had not the means to pay their travelling expenses. The delegates were introduced severally to the President, expressing that they had, by a resolution unanimously adopted, come to pay their respects to him. Although the day ordered through which the South [illegible] they had not desired [illegible] the President of the [illegible] which existed among them [illegible] of the poverty which they [illegible] suffering, though this might be ascribed to the small number of ministers and delegates present at the conference. They might continue their remark but desired to [illegible] the President's indulgence. They, however, prayed that the blessing of Almighty God might rest upon the President, and that the Lord would give him the [illegible] to discharge his important duties. To this the brethren responded with an enthusiastic amen.

The President thanked the delegates sincerely for the compliment which they had paid him by this visit. He trusted the prayer they had offered would be heard and answered by the Power to which it was addressed, and that the labors of all sorts of the Conference would be crowned with success. He hoped the day was not far distant when peace and prosperity would be restored to an undivided country.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to regulate appointments to and removals from office.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

It provides that no person appointed to civil office by the President and confirmed by the Senate, shall be removable by the President unless the same be consented to by the Senate, provided that members of the Cabinet may at any time be removed by the President without the consent of the Senate. If the fixed term of any office, however, expire during the recess of the Senate, the President may appoint a successor who shall hold office until the next succeeding session of the Senate, and until his successor is appointed. Officers whose appointment is by the President or heads of departments alone may be removed at any time by the President, [illegible]

[illegible]

A bill to incorporate the National Theological Institute of the District of Columbia was passed. The object of the Institute is the education of colored men for the Christian ministry.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report on the expediency of providing by law that no public disbursing officer shall deposit Government funds except in the United States Sub-Treasuries, where such exist, and in the United States Treasury at Washington; which was adopted.

The House resolution appointing a committee to select a site for the New York Post Office, was taken up.

The bill to prevent the introduction of cholera was taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER, speaking in favor of the resolution, said he did not pretend to know as much about the cholera as other Senators who had spoken yesterday. He had only had the disease twice in his life. [illegible]

[illegible]

After a discussion by Messrs. MORRILL, SUMNER and EDMUNDS, the joint resolution was referred.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported, with an amendment, the bill to provide for the pay or organization of the Pay Department of the navy.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to repeal the charters of Washington and Georgetown [illegible]

Mr. DOOLITTLE, in a brief speech, [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal the twenty-third section of the act of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, relative to passports, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SHANKLIN next took the floor in opposition to the measure. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. RAYMOND was the next speaker. [illegible]

[illegible]

The debate was further continued by Messrs. McKEE and ELDRIDGE.

[illegible]

Mr. RAYMOND continued. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BOUTWELL accepted it as a fact that those eleven States were not to-day represented, either in the Senate or House, and with his consent they never should be, until the inequality of representation was adjusted. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. ELDRIDGE spoke against the joint resolution, and denounced the Reconstruction Committee as having entirely disappointed the country.

Mr. McKEE supported the measure. He proposed, with instructions, to amend Mr. Garfield's measure to recommit, with instructions, by striking out the third section and inserting the following: "All persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving aid and comfort to the so-called Confederate States, are forever excluded from holding any office of profit or trust under the United States."

Mr. BOUTWELL denounced the Democratic party, under whose position every traitor in the South and every sympathizer with treason in the North had been sustained, [illegible]

Messrs. SPALDING, MILLER, ELIOT and SHELLABARGER spoke in favor of the joint resolution.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, called Mr. Raymond to task about some supposed inconsistency between his position on the pending measure and his position on the Civil Rights Bill, which Mr. RAYMOND, acknowledging the interest taken in his record by the gentleman from Iowa, explained to him.

Mr. WILSON said—I have never sought any controversy with the President. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. STEVENS gave notice that at three o'clock to-morrow he would move the previous question, and ask a vote on the joint resolution.

Mr. BIDWELL introduced a bill in relation to Round Valley and other Indian reservations in the State of California, and a bill to establish Post Routes in that State, which were read twice and appropriately referred.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill concerning the elective franchise in the Territories of the United States, and the admission of new States into the Union. This was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill to regulate the proceedings before justices of the Peace. This was read twice and referred to the Committee on District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a list of his clerks, &c., in compliance with the House resolution, of the 7th of May.

J. L. THOMAS presented the petition of citizens of Baltimore, Md., engaged in the manufacture of parlor glassware, [illegible]

Mr. CONKLING presented the petitions of citizens of Oneida County, New York, asking for the passage of laws regulating inter-State insurance, and they were all appropriately referred.

The House at half-past four took a recess till 7:30, when the consideration of the tax bill is to be resumed.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill, commencing at the 7th section, which refers to regulations for assessing and collecting tax on cotton. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM MACON, GA.

Southern Railroad Items—The Pirate Semmes—Fenians—A Sad State of Society.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MACON, Ga., May 6.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

Legislative—The Metropolitan Police Bill—Pearl vs. the Nashville Vigilance Committee—River News—Meeting in Aid of the Railroad to Cincinnati.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, May 9.

The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House, Mr. Foster, the new member elect from Hamilton, was admitted to a seat. Mr. McNab will contest the bill introduced by W. J. Smith, of Hardeman, disqualifying a person not allowed to vote from sitting on jury, passed on its second reading.

A bill introduced by W. Duggan, of Sevier, prohibiting non-voters from holding office, passed on its third reading.

A great effort is being made here to have Nashville excepted from the operations of the Metropolitan Police bill. The City Council held an extra meeting to-day to memorialize the Legislature on the subject. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

Important Decision by Attorney General Gill—Proposals for Completion of the State Capitol.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, May 9.

Attorney General Gill gave an opinion to-day of very general interest. In the town of Red River, Kewaunee County, where Copperheads much abound, a man who had served as a volunteer in the rebel army was elected Town Clerk, and Justice of the Peace. His predecessors refusing to yield office to him, he wrote to Attorney General Gill, asking his opinion as to his eligibility. He replies that he cannot hold the office to which he was elected, and says, "having served as a volunteer in the late rebel army, you have forfeited all political rights under the United States Government, and that Government can alone restore them. Having placed yourself in the attitude of an alien enemy to the United States Government you cannot exercise rights and privileges not accorded to aliens, who are not enemies. Not having the right to vote, you cannot hold office. No Republic could live long if its acknowledged enemies could, without its consent, participate in its administration."

The Building Commissioners are consulting about plans for completing the Capitol. Several different plans for the same are proposed. They advertise for proposals till June 15th for apparatus for heating the Capitol.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

River News—Singular Accident to a Steamer—Serenade—Maximilian's Commissioner of Emigration.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 9.

Notwithstanding the late rains, the river continues to decline. All the upper streams are falling with the exception of the upper Mississippi, which continues rising. Below Keokuk there is an excellent stage of water in every direction, and boating, so far as the condition of the rivers is concerned, was never better.

Advices from Fort Randall mention a curious accident to the steamer Big Horn. She was lying at the bank when it unexpectedly caved in, the falling earth tearing off about seventy feet of her guard and demolishing a portion of her cabin. The immense mass of earth caused a wave, which caused her to ship about a foot of water, by which her cargo was considerably damaged. Freight will be lost.

A serenade came off last night at the Planters House, the occasion being Congressman Thomas E. Noel's conversion to the Democracy. It was rather a boyish exhibition.

Emile Longuemare, commissioner of emigration of the Emperor Maximilian, appeared on the streets this morning. [illegible] This is the fellow who served a term in the Missouri Penitentiary, for forgery. He was formerly a Democratic editor.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Touching Account of the Indignities and Cruelties Practiced on Jeff. Davis!!

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.—Since the arrival of Mrs. Davis here, she has tenderly looked after the failing state of her husband's health, and entertains, it is said, serious fears of his ultimate recovery, should he be attacked during the coming summer by one of his periodical spells of intermittent fever or congestive chills. The general health of Mr. Davis [illegible] only to the long imprisonment that he has been subjected to, and the many anxious fears and doubts which have weighed so heavily upon his mind, that have produced the very noticeable change in his appearance during the past year.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 9.—On Saturday night, the 5th instant, the National Bank at Osage, Mitchell County, this State, was broken into and $30,000 taken from its vault. There seems to be no clue to the robbers. During the night the burglars forced open the front door of the bank, drilled and succeeded in blowing open the iron door of the vault and also the door of the safe within. The plunder consisted of $9,000 of five dollar bills unsigned; $5,000 dollars in currency and 7-30 bonds, and $2,400 in 6 per cent. compound interest notes. They left nothing behind by which to trace them.

At Independence, on Saturday night, a span of valuable horses, with harness and buggy, were stolen from the stable of Sherwood & Gartue, and it is supposed that the same men who did the robbing at Osage. [illegible] The horses which were stolen, was valued at $400.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamer Columbia, Havana 5th, has arrived. The French steamer La France arrived at Havana on the 5th inst. for Vera Cruz, with troops.

Two men were killed by the explosion of the boiler of a floating dock at Havana.

Gen. Dulce still remains at the Isle of Pines.

The gunboat Stars and Stripes arrived from Philadelphia.

The heat is excessive at Havana.

News of the bombardment of Valparaiso and the sailing of the fleet to destroy Callao produced considerable excitement.

Fenians.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Fenian Senate is still in session. The proceedings are kept profoundly secret. It is supposed they are debating military matters.

The bonds of the "Constitutional Brotherhood," of the Roberts-Sweeney branch, are upon the market. Mortimer Scanlan, of Chicago, has been appointed Bond Agent.

The Killian-O'Mahony controversy continues. The latter holds a lease of the Moffat mansion in his own name.

Stephens is confidently expected in the steamer William Penn to-day.

The Philadelphia Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The death warrant for the execution of Antoine Probst on Friday the 8th of June, was received by the Sheriff this morning. The *Evening Telegraph* says that the prisoner received the announcement quietly, seemingly unmoved. He had previously told his confessor that he believed that death was the only expiation for his crimes, and that he was willing to suffer. No person except his confessor will hereafter be allowed to visit him. To-day three years ago Probst landed in this country.

Coal Sale.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Delaware Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co. sold to-day, through John H. Draper & Co. [illegible] tons of Scranton coal by auction, for delivery [illegible]

[illegible]

The decline is from 50 c. to 75 c. per ton on stove coal, and almost as much on one or two other sizes; but there was very little, if any, fall on the lump coal and grate.

New Advertisements.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—A monthly meeting will take place at the Society's rooms, THURSDAY, May 10, No. 131 Washington street. [illegible] CHAS. M. MURRAY, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED MAY BE FOUND at No. 231 South Water Street, Opposite the old stand. [illegible] THOMAS HALE.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

IRISH LINENS.

The Right Place to Buy Them.

Damask Napkins, 50c Each and Upwards.

Linen Handkerchiefs, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50c each.

Damask Tablecloths, $3 Each and Upwards.

Tea Doylies, 12c Each and Upwards.

Red Border Towels, 25c Each and Upwards.

Unbleached Tablecloth, At 65 to 80c per yard.

Bleached Tablecloth, Superior Quality, $1 to $1.50 per yard.

Huckabuck Towelling, Good Quality at 25c per yard.

Cambric Handkerch'fs, Hemstitched, 60c, 75c, $1 Each.

Brown Bath Towels, A Splendid Article, 50c Each.

I am careful to sell

PURE LINEN GOODS ONLY.

Linen Buyers will save both time and money by coming to me direct. I ask the attention of country dealers to my stock of

Linen Drills & Linen Ducks.

They are first-class quality and at extremely low prices. Orders by mail solicited, which shall receive my best attention. Patterns and Price lists sent to dealers on application.

J. J. WEST,

IMPORTER IRISH LINENS, 111 Lake-st., (up stairs,) Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5800.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.

Invite the attention of the Ladies to their elegant line of

Spring and Summer OUTSIDE GARMENTS,

Embracing all the Novelties of the season at a small advance above Cost.

SOMETHING NEW.

Just received a full line of

4-4 SHAWLS

IN

SHETLAND AND SAXONY WOOL,

VERY HANDSOME.

150 LAKE STREET.

CULL FENCING.

We have on hand a good article of Cull Fencing, all lengths, for sale at

Ten ($10) Dollars per 1,000 feet,

At our Lumber Yard, corner Lumber and Maxwell streets, near Twelfth street bridge.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Smokeless Lamp Chimneys

BEST IN USE.

POPE & SLOCUM.

OPERA! OPERA!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Opera, Marine and Field Glasses

Just received by

J. G. LANGGUTH, Jr.,

Optician, 115 Randolph street, Under Col. Wood's Museum.

REMOVAL.

ZEIGFELD, GERARD & CO.

Have removed their stock of Musical Instruments, Music, &c., from 69 Dearborn street to

133 Dearborn Street,

Corner of Madison, where they will be pleased to receive their numerous friends and customers.

SODA FOUNTAIN

WANTED.

A good second-hand Soda Fountain. Address "D A V S," 16 Lake street.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Should be packed away with Furs and Woolens to avoid injury by Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

OPERA! OPERA!

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers and Novelties,

Especially adapted for the

PRESENT OPERA SEASON.

Also, a full line of NEW AND DESIRABLE MILLINERY GOODS, just received and now opening at

90 Lake Street.

Always on hand a good assortment of Corsets and Hoop Skirts of the best quality and styles. Our prices always as low as any store in the city. O. A. CARY, 90 Lake-st., opp. the Tremont House.

TWELVE PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

Investments of from five hundred to five thousand dollars on the best kind of REAL ESTATE SECURITY, yielding a

Guaranteed Minimum Revenue

Of twelve per cent. per annum, with a prospect of a much greater rate, can be made at our office. Full particulars made known on application.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,

71 Dearborn street.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY

IN THE CITY OF ROCKFORD.

Twelve acres of first-class Residence Property on the south side of State street in the city of Rockford, adjoining the residence of Ex-Mayor [illegible]. This is among the choicest residence property in Rockford, and will be sold at the most reasonable terms in parcels or together. Apply to or address HENRY M. SHEPARD, Of Fuller & Shepard, Att'y's at Law, 1 and 2 Reynolds Block, Chicago.

Northern Transportation Comp'y.

First trip of the new and first-class Steamer

"BROOKLYN,"

S. W. BOSMAN, Master. Will leave for OGDENSBURGH direct, touching at Grand Haven, Detroit, Oswego and Cape Vincent this (THURSDAY) evening at 7 o'clock.

For passage apply to JOHN R. GREEN, General Passenger Agent, first door north of Wells street Bridge. S. J. HOWE, Agent.

TO INVENTORS.

COBURN & MARRS,

PATENT LAWYERS & SOLICITORS,

No. 11 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.

(Established in 1856.)

Solicit Patents in this and foreign countries, and Practice in the Courts in Patent cases. The Inventor's Hand Book furnished gratis on application.

JAMES L. COBURN. WM. E. MARRS.

OFFICE OF ASSIST'T QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES ARMY,

[illegible]

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, May 14th, for the purchase of [illegible]

L. H. STENCK, Brt. Lt. Col. & A. Q. M. U. S. A.

To Woollen Manufacturers.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

REMEMBER!

O'BRIEN'S

National Concert

WILL NOT

BE

POSTPONED

The indications are now, judging from the

ENORMOUS SALES

OF

TICKETS,

That the Drawing will take place the

LAST DAY

OF

THIS MONTH.

Inducements for Forming Clubs:

Upon the receipt of $4.50 I will send you 5 Tickets.

7.00	"	"	[illegible]
10.00	"	"	[illegible]
21.50	"	"	[illegible]
42.50	"	"	[illegible]

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Money may be sent, at my risk, by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

My references are, any citizen of Chicago.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,

122 Dearborn-St., Chicago, Ill.

Agents are [illegible] for the above inducements.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

New and Elegant Styles

FOR SCHOOL AND DRESS WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED PER EXPRESS.

All Colors, Styles and Quality,

For sale at prices which defy competition in this market.

L. DeGRAFF,

CORNER STATE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

FOR BREWERS, DISTILLERS, &c.

HYDROMETERS,

THERMOMETERS,

SACHAROMETERS, &c.

In a great variety at

J. G. LANGGUTH, Jr.,

OPTICIAN,

115 Randolph Street,

Under the Museum.

EO

PIANOS

AT

Reed's Temple of Music,

88 & 90 RANDOLPH-ST.

And 89 Dearborn-St.

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS IN that part of the Chicago Cemetery known as the Milliman Tract, and including all lots in the New Survey from No. 8-4 to No. 1,[illegible]. The removal of the remains from this tract will, until [illegible] be discontinued [illegible] 1866; therefore, all parties interested in this are specially requested to exchange their lots and have the remains removed before that time. For further information call at Room 14 City Collector's Office, Court House. By order of

S. WOODARD, CHAS. G. WICKER, IVER LAWSON, J. B. RICE, Mayor, W. KIMBALL, Comm'r, Committee of the Common Council.

JOSEPH H. ERNST, Superintendent.

1866.

THE MARINE COMPANY

OF CHICAGO.

Office, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

ASSETS $597,434.37.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

JOHN M. UNDERWOOD, Vice President.

SAM'L. E. ROGERS, Secretary.

EUGENE C. LONG, Treasurer.

ROBERT REID, Manager.

This Institution has been completely reorganized, and is now prepared to do all kinds of BANKING BUSINESS.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS will be received. Also, Moneys to be invested in Trust under the provisions of its charter.

Special attention given to Foreign Exchange, and Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, available anywhere on the continent of Europe, or in the East. Persons proposing to visit Europe, Egypt, or the Holy Land, can make as satisfactory arrangements for Letters of Credit with this Institution, as at the East.

CRAGIN BROTHERS,

TINNERS' STOCK.

230 Lake Street.

TO THE TRADE.

We have received a large lot of Black and Colored

SKIRT BRAIDS,

Which we offer at 75 cents per dozen.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION IN BUTTONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Mecker's Contraction [illegible], all colors, 12½ cents a yard. GRAVES & IRVINE, 75 Lake street.

SEED POTATOES.

Twenty barrels Early York Potatoes for seed—guaranteed genuine.

J. SHERRARD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants, 12 South Water-st.

MRS. BALKAM'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE is removed to 136 Washington, near Madison street. [illegible]

McCORMICK & CALLENDER

CAN BE FOUND AT

20 Wells Street.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

UNION NATIONAL

GIFT

CONCERT,

TO BE GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,

Chicago, July 5th, 1866.

100,000 Splendid Gifts,

VALUED AT

$990,000,

WILL BE PRESENTED

TO THE

Ticket Holders.

No. of Tickets Issued, 1,000,000.

PRICE $1.00 EACH.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS,

FINE CONCERT,

AND

ONE TICKET HOLDER IN EVERY TEN

RECEIVING A

VALUABLE GIFT.

LIST OF GIFTS:

[illegible]

Total amount of Gifts [illegible]

The drawing will take place, after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where 15,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct list of drawing as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of Goods or Moneys. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores, and at our office, 144 Madison street. Price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamps for return postage. GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED in every City, Town and Village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered.

Special Terms or Club Rates.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for Tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same will be allowed the following commission, viz: we will send

[illegible]

In every case send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address, with Town, County and State in full. Money by Draft, P. O. Order, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.

Address all communications to

BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,

144 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

P. O. Drawer 3927.

The proprietors will donate to the Home of the Friendless, Chicago, $5,000. There will be $5,000 reserved from the person receiving the $50,000 Gift, which will be donated to the poor through the Young Men's Christian Association, and from the person receiving the $25,000 Gift will be reserved $2,000, which will be donated to the Soldiers' Home, Chicago; and also from the persons receiving the $10,000 Gifts in Greenbacks, will be reserved $500, making $2,500, which will be donated to the different Orphan Asylums in the City of Chicago. A perfect title will be given to all of the above Real Estate.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

WM. B. YOUNG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

CHICAGO, Ill.

It was to our Plows th[illegible]

FIRST PREMIUM

Was awarded AT THE FIELD TRIAL at the late Iowa State Fair. Also, first Premium at late ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN STATE FAIRS.

Constitution BITTERS

A new article for the public palate. The best beverage for all during the months of the system incident to the spring of the year. [illegible]

SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK'S,

16 Lake street, Wholesale Druggists.

SHORES, DUNLAP & CO.,

South Water street, Wholesale Grocers.

C. H. DeFOREST & CO.,

46 LAKE STREET,

HAS IN STOCK OF FRESH PURCHASES,

Velvet Ribbons,

Dress Trimmings,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

Ties and Scarfs,

Woven Corsets

WITH A GENERAL STOCK OF

NOTIONS

AND

FANCY GOODS,

ALSO THE LARGEST STOCK OF

HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST.

DR. S. A. REEDER

[illegible]

No. 26 North Clark Street.

Office hours from 9 to 10½ a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

COUGHS, COLDS, & CONSUMPTION.

For all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Throat, use the old and favorite

New England Remedy,

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,

Which has stood the test of forty years. Prepared by REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston. Sold by all Druggists. For the Northwest [illegible]

SMITH, DWYER & CO., Chicago.

New Advertisements.

FASHIONS 1866

DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS.

THEY will not bend like the single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies throughout the length and breadth of the land to be the most PERFECT and AGREEABLE SKIRT ever invented, and unequaled in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and Economy.

THE LAST NEW STYLE IS THE

CELEBRATED

EMPRESS TRAIL!

W[illegible] beautiful and Agreeable Skirt ever wo[illegible], being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses; so says Godey's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine, Demorest's Monthly Magazine of Fashion, Le Bon Ton, The Boudoir of Fashion, and the fashion articles of the different newspapers.

See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY of these

CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

AT WHOLESALE BY

FIELD, PALMER & LEITER,

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,

BOWEN BROTHERS,

And other Leading Houses in this city.

Also at WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,

No. 97 Chambers, and

79 & 81 Reade Street,

NEW YORK.

Compound Interest Notes,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND OTHER

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOUGHT BY

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

NEW GOODS.

We have just received a large and very choice assortment of

TRAVELLING GOODS,

PRINTED CAMBRICS,

PERCALES,

PRINTED ORGANDIES

AND JACONETS,

FRENCH GINGHAMS,

CHINTZ FIGURED PIQUES, Very Desirable.

PUFFED CAMBRICS

AND SWISS MUSLINS,

BROCADE GRENADINES

AND BAREGES,

PAISLEY & SHETLAND SHAWLS,

TRIMMINGS IN VARIETY.

PARASOLS,

HOSIERY.

Also, a large stock of

DOMESTICS.

The above goods have been bought fully twenty per cent below prices two weeks since, and will be sold as low as the same can be purchased in the market.

W. R. WOOD.

CHILDREN'S GIGS,

CHILDREN'S CABS,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

CHILDREN'S ROCKING CHAIRS,

Etc., Etc.

And all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY BASKETS, at 115 SOUTH CLARK STREET, in Basement.

WM. POTTLE, Proprietor.

TEETH

Extracted WITHOUT PAIN by the use of "Nitrous Oxide," at [illegible] Dental Rooms, 73 Clark street. Recommended by the medical profession.

GRAY'S

COLLARS!

As all Agencies have been withdrawn, we can furnish GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR to Dealers, in any quantities, at manufacturers' prices.

GOLDSMITH'S ANTI-PERSPIRATION COLLAR,

At Manufacturers' Prices.

SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.,

136 Lake Street.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA GOODS.

MOSES BROTHERS,

Importers and Dealers,

52 Beaver St. New York.

Fire Crackers, Fans, Matting, [illegible]

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCKU.

For sale by E. SCOVIL.

New Advertisements.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

[illegible]

Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, [illegible]

Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, [illegible]

Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, [illegible]

Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, [illegible]

Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, [illegible]

Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, [illegible]

Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, And take no other.

F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor.

EILERT'S

DAYLIGHT

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS.

Cure Jaundice, Griping Pains, [illegible] Costiveness, [illegible]

[illegible]

WARRANTED TO GO THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers [illegible]

DR. WINCHELL'S

Teething Syrup!

The safest, best and most reliable medicine ever discovered for the many troublesome complaints arising in children while TEETHING.

It will cure Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Wind Colic, Canker Sore Mouth, Pains in the Gums, Restlessness, Griping Pains in Stomach.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

EILERT & SNYDER, Proprietors.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Agents for the Northwestern States, whom orders may be addressed.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Commencing on MONDAY, APRIL 16th, will run a Passenger Train between

CHICAGO AND KANKAKEE

Daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Leaving Kankakee at 6:15 a. m., arriving at Chicago at 9:00 a. m.

Leaving Chicago at 4:15 p. m., arriving at Kankakee at 7:00 p. m.

Kankakee is a flourishing city of about [illegible] inhabitants, beautifully situated on the Kankakee river, fifty-six miles from Chicago.

Commutation tickets, at greatly reduced rates, will be sold at all stations between Chicago and Kankakee. This train will also stop at Oakland, Hyde Park and Wood Lawn, thus affording [illegible]

For tickets and information apply at the General Ticket Office in the Great Central Depot.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt.

REMOVAL

PRUSSING'S

CHICAGO VINEGAR WORKS

Removed from 85 Market street to

339 and 341 State-st.

Between Congress and Harrison sts., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

BOYNTON & SMITH,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 20 South Water-st., corner Michigan avenue, have removed from 114 South Water-st. to No. 20 same street, corner Michigan avenue, a much larger and more commodious store, where they will be happy to see their old customers and friends.

E. B. KIMBALL. W. C. KIMBALL.

E. B. KIMBALL & CO.

General Commission Merchants,

No. 20 Poydras street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FRANK STURGES & CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

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[illegible]

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THE BEST EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

[illegible]

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THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866.

THE BALLOT BEFORE LAND.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in his speech on the Reconstruction policy of the Committee of Fifteen, is reported to have said:

> "He believed that this Congress would not approach the full measure of justice until every full-grown man in the late rebel States was provided with a homestead on the land where he had been held as a slave. Forty acres of land and a hut would be of more value to him than the right to vote."

We are in favor of giving homesteads to whites and blacks on the same terms, but we dislike the policy of assuming to be generous toward those to whom we dare not be just. The statement that land and a hut would be worth more to the freedmen than the ballot is exactly on a par with the old slaveholders' statement that plenty to eat, drink and wear, was worth more to the slave than liberty. Men utter such egregious trash to defend themselves against the charge of being theorists, and to make their conduct appear practical. Would forty acres of such wild land as the United States retains in the South, and a hut, be worth more to Thaddeus Stevens or to his constituents than a vote? What would his land and hut be worth to him after his neighbors had driven him off his land and burned his hut, as they drove off the negroes and burned their huts at Memphis? And how can they be prevented from depriving the negroes of land and hut, of home, church and school, of family religion and civilization, unless through the ballot the colored man is placed in possession of all those safeguards of freedom which white men in all ages have found necessary for themselves, and which, if the negro is weaker than the white man, are still more necessary for him. If white men's freedom rests on the right to vote and to bear arms, can the negro be free when disfranchised and disarmed? Let the negro help vote for the Judge who sits on the bench, for the Sheriff who serves the process and summons the jury, and let him have a jury not of another class and race, but of his peers, his equals, in which black men shall be qualified to sit by the same qualifications, whatever they may be, which enable a white man to act as a juror, and then the negro can acquire his house and forty acres of land by his own industry, and defend it as his castle either with force or at the law. But at present, outlawed as he is, a stranger in the commonwealth of America, neither entitled to protection as a slave nor to the rights of a freeman, his transition state is one of danger to himself and to the public peace. Give him his rights, Mr. Stevens, and he will ask no land.

"MY MARYLAND."

The rebels are just now making a raid into Maryland, not as of old under the "stars and bars," led by Stonewall Jackson and Jeb. Stuart, in pursuit of horses, mules and horned cattle, but as an army of reconstructed "Democrats," they come seeking office and political power. Of old such raids thrilled the country with the cry, "the Capital is in danger;" but now the danger is in the capital. The President himself, sending out Montgomery Blair as his avant courier, strikes an alliance with the reconstructed rebels in Maryland, and the entire influence of the Administration is brought to bear to break down the Union party, which held that State during the war, and pass the control of the State into the hands of the supporters of "my policy," nine-tenths of whom were active rebels.

It appears that the convention of the unconditional Union men of Maryland, which nominated Governor Swann for election as the first Governor of the free State of Maryland, also appointed a State Central Committee consisting of representative members of the party in each county of the State, for the usual purposes of a State Central Committee. This State Central Committee appointed an Executive Committee of its own number, to perform the usual functions of such a sub-committee, pertaining to finances and other business. Of course neither the State Central Committee, nor still less the sub-Executive Committee have anything to do with constructing a platform of principles for the Union party of Maryland, which can only legitimately be done by the party itself in State Convention.

But certain members of this Executive Committee, all residing in Baltimore, fearing either to convene the State Central Committee, or to wait for the voice of the State Convention, undertook to commit the unconditional Union party of Maryland to the support of Johnson's policy by their own unauthorized action. Of course such an attempt by a sub-committee of a State Central Committee to exercise the prerogatives of a State Convention, only shows in what a desperate minority, even in Maryland, the Johnson party must be. The leader of this movement, Mr. Purcell, Postmaster at Baltimore, is Chairman both of the State Central Committee and of the Executive Committee. He probably believes that all who eat Andrew Johnson's bread and butter should support his policy. And the supporter of the Johnson movement is a Mr. Findlay, whose nomination as Collector of Internal Revenue the Senate recently rejected, which fact accounts for the milk in his cocoanut.

By assuming without warrant the power to fill vacancies in the Executive Committee, and by appointing persons who were not even members of the State Committee, Purcell secured the votes of eight out of twelve members of the Executive Committee so constituted, and then called it together. A resolution was first passed authorizing Purcell to call together the State Central Committee whenever he thought proper. This was equivalent to declaring that it should not be called together at all, as nine-tenths of the State Central Committee from the counties consist of Radical men opposed to the President's policy. Having thus slaughtered the parent committee of which they were the offspring, they then introduced resolutions condemning universal suffrage, and approving Johnson's policy, which were passed by eight yeas to four nays. Hon. John L. Thomas (of the four) then offered resolutions in favor of the present registry law, excluding rebels from voting, and endorsing the plan of reconstruction submitted to Congress by the Committee of Fifteen. These were voted down by four yeas to eight nays. A series of resolutions were passed by a like vote, affirming that combinations were forming to force negro suffrage on the State, that such a course would cause a large influx of negroes, and pass the political power into their hands, and finally, calling upon the Union men of the State to oppose it.

Of course a vote of eight men on a sub-committee thus obtained by stuffing outsiders into the committee, and passing on matters which were none of their business, is utterly worthless, except as showing how the old "border State" style of fraud and force is coming into play again, even among men—that class of Southern men—who during the war have been constrained to act with the Union party.

The four unadulterated members of the Executive Committee, John L. Thomas, Jr., Robert M. Proud, Wm. P. Kimball and Samuel M. Evans, have issued an address to the loyal registered voters of Maryland, calling upon them to meet in primary meetings in each county and in the city of Baltimore, and elect delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the sixth day of June next. The Baltimore *American* sustains their course, and the *Commercial* lukewarmly deprecates division, but doubtless nine-tenths of the Union men of Maryland will stand true to their colors. Had the Johnson party any real strength in the State, they never would resort to such outrageous and ridiculous dishonesty to show the fictitious and momentary appearance of strength. Their only hope is in enfranchising all the rebels, and merging the so-called third party into the regular Copperhead rebel party.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Banks are formed by an association of capitalists, the primary object of which is to lend money. To borrow money, therefore, is not a legitimate part of their business. They may deal in exchange and receive deposits, but to pay interest on deposits was never thought of till within a few years past. If we mistake not, the practice is condemned by nearly all, if not by every standard authority on finance. In former years it was regarded as a cardinal maxim that the responsibility and risk of keeping deposits safely were all the compensation a bank could afford to give for the small proportion of them it was ever safe for it to lend. Though many banks have adopted a different practice, we believe it would be far better for them, for their customers and for the business of the country, if all would rigidly adhere to the old standard rule upon this all-important subject.

In former years Chicago has suffered immensely from the delusions which this false principle is sure to foster and produce. Till within a very recent period nearly all the financial business of the city was done by private bankers. The thing would work out the evils almost sure to result from it, somewhat in this wise: Some one would rent a fine office, place a sign over his door with the magic word "Bank" beautifully painted on it, and forthwith commence business. The few hundreds or at most thousands of dollars he had been able to scrape together were ostentatiously displayed in his show window, or piled up in the glass case upon his counter, and by moving cautiously a year or two, a large business was gradually secured. One of the sure ways to increase this business with astonishing rapidity, was to pay interest upon deposits. Even if the banker were honest and with the best intentions, his judgment would be almost sure to be warped by the immense amount of business he would soon find himself doing. He could, well afford, as he supposed, to pay six and even ten per cent for deposits when he was loaning them at from twelve to twenty. But ere long a crash would come, when, if able to go through at all, the honest banker would be forced to sacrifice all his fancied profits, (and he would be fortunate if not his capital as well,) to meet these inevitable interest bearing deposits. For reckless men and rogues, paying interest on deposits is the philosopher's stone, for by it they are sure to gull the community out of fortunes and fine living. We have often been amazed to see sensible men trust their hard earnings to a man who had the effrontery to place the word bank over his door, because he would promise to pay them interest on their deposits, from whom, in any other business, they would exact the most ample security for a loan of fifty dollars. The fleecing of one class of dupes seems not to have the least effect upon the simple crowd who are to follow. We might give scores of examples of swindling bankers, from Conrad back to names in the early history of the city, which would not be recognized by a [illegible] readers. One means, perhaps the [illegible] public, was to pay [illegible] on deposits.

Among legitimate bankers the practice, if we mistake not, was commenced in New York. Three, four, sometimes six, per cent is paid by the city banks to the country bankers for their accounts. By this means enormous amounts of money are accumulated, which are in turn loaned out on call with "approved collaterals" to the stock gamblers of Wall street. The enormous transactions in that insatiable maelstrom of mammon are made mainly with the money deposited there by the country banks. Hence come the inflations and contractions which periodically sweep over the land, involving thousands in hopeless ruin. How much better would it be for the country, could we go back to the legitimate principles of banking. Each institution should keep its own funds, except only such an amount as its customers may require it to draw against, in its own vaults, to accommodate the manufacturing and business public that surround it. Better a thousand fold stimulate and encourage them, than to furnish means to the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street.

We are sorry to hear that the bad practice of paying interest on deposits has been adopted by some of our city banks. We scarcely know a careful, sound banker who does not regard it as of doubtful utility, but because others do it they submit with the best grace they can. Some Chicago banks, we know, will not keep their accounts in a New York bank that pays interest on deposits, and of course they will not pay for deposits here. For a time their deposits may not show large in the quarterly reports, but, acting on correct principles, they will come out right in that long career of successful business which they are sure in the end to command. Many of our leading merchants will not keep their accounts in a bank that is so eager for business that it is willing to pay for it. One thing is certain, that keeping them in such banks when they check for their funds they will be sure to get them. The banks of Chicago are now so numerous and so strong that they can afford to do business on correct principles. We suggest that they adopt the good old principle, and hereafter rigidly adhere to it—never to pay interest on deposits.

These remarks, of course, do not apply to Savings' Banks, organized for the express purpose of keeping and investing the funds of small depositors. In these institutions the inducement to the depositor to save his money is the interest he can get for it. Moreover Savings' Banks usually protect themselves by requiring the depositor to give notice of thirty or sixty days of his intention to draw out his funds, or at least to obligate himself to give such notice at the option of the Bank.

SPAIN IN 1866.

No country in Europe has been more intimately connected with the early history of North, Central and South America, than Spain. Spanish monarchs assisted Columbus in the fitting out of his expedition for the discovery of America, and her occupation of large portions of the new world, soon raised Spain to the front rank among the nations of Europe. But these adventurous expeditions led to the neglect of the agriculture and the industry of Spain, and the expulsion of the most business-like and skillful classes, (the Jews and the Moors), gave a still heavier blow to her material progress, while priest craft and despotism combined to retard the moral and mental progress of the Spanish people.

Protestantism which proved to be the great harbinger of civil and religious liberty, was crushed in Spain by the Inquisition. Philip II. attempted to stifle liberty, not only in his own country, but in the Netherlands and all over Europe, and the consequence was that, while other countries advanced under the influence of the Reformation, Spain retrograded under the blighting effect of Popery and tyranny, and has been mainly going backward ever since. There has scarcely been in history another so conspicuous an example of noble capabilities of a great nation, and stultified as are those of Spain by the bigotry of her priests and the stupidity and cruelty of her rulers. Yet Spain boasts of a literature, which is truly remarkable for its intellectual treasures, and of a population renowned for its proud character and gallant bearing, but priest-craft saps the intellectual life of the masses, and the traveller in Spain in 1866 finds the villagers in as benighted a condition as in the times of Ignatius Loyola. There are upward of two millions of people in Spain who cannot read, and a still larger number who cannot write. Yet even those who can read or write, are as estranged in their minds and hearts from the civilization of the nineteenth as were their forefathers of the ninth century. Domestic virtues and piety may thrive, but political and mental aspirations are crushed.

In the university towns, Seville, Saragossa, Barcelona, Granada, Valencia, Valladolid, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, and above all, in Madrid, there is of course a lesser degree of stagnation, but while journalism has been progressing in the Spanish capital, there has not been any indication of a revival of letters to any considerable extent. In politics, there is greater activity displayed than at any previous time, and the Liberal party of Spain includes many able patriots, but their hopes are dashed by the military and ecclesiastical despotism which rules as supreme under the reign of the second Isabella as centuries ago under that of the first, and which now strives in vain to obliterate the sense of its wrongful administration at home in the perpetration of still greater wrongs abroad.

Spain is more accessible now than at any previous time of her history. Railways are increasing in every direction. The direct route to Paris was opened last year, so that the Spanish capital may now be reached from the French in about sixty hours, and for about thirty dollars. Madrid has some brilliant streets, always crowded with gossiping coffee-house politicians, many of whom gesticulate and declaim just in the proportion that they do not think and act. Whatever good qualities the politicians, journalists and political economists may possess, their writings, and talk will prove of little avail so long as they do not succeed to make an effective revolution against the rotten throne of the Bourbons.

Among these men, and among the lawyers and litterateurs of Madrid, there are not a few talented persons; but the power of the old clergy, the old nobility, bureaucracy and army still continues to maintain its social and political supremacy over the men of the new regime. Not only in politics, but also in industry, is this element of the younger generation shining only by its absence. The cotton manufactures of Spain are positively declining. More than half of the soil of the country is a desert without inhabitants. Financial business is monopolized by the Rothschild's Madrid agent Weisweiler, and by Salamanca, while the latter also monopolizes railway enterprise; but it must be said of the Spanish, what cannot be said of the Jewish, banker, that he is a munificent patron of letters and art. The quicksilver mines are also monopolized by the Rothschilds, and though this and other foreign capital has done good in developing resources, it has failed to produce emulation on the part of native enterprise. The Madrilenos have the same taste as the Parisians for dabbling in shares of industrial associations, public work schemes, and insurance and financial companies; but this is a mere craving for excitement, and not a real desire for the advancement of national interests. The consequence is that when the Madrid Stock Exchange is full of such gamblers, there is little done to improve the agricultural, mineralogical and industrial resources of the country, and though rich in wine, oil, leather, wool, &c., and capable of producing excellent silk and cotton, (the raw material as well as the manufactured article,) there is hardly any country in the world in which commerce, measured by population and resources, is so stunted and unprofitable.

Poor Spain contains eighty thousand monks and nuns, and nearly two hundred thousand priests and bishops. The great number of these mediæval men and women accounts for the deficiency of public education, and for the backwardness of Spain in modern progress. The present Queen is ruled alternately by her priests and her paramours. In short, there is no hope for that beautiful country except in the downfall of Popery and Bourbonism.

Spirit of the German-American Press.

The *Stern des Westens*, is a journal published at Belleville, Illinois, which has reached us for the first time and which, considering the smallness of its size contains a good deal of information, local and otherwise.

The *Illinois Staats Zeitung* of the 7th inst., has a leading editorial on Andy Johnson and American Sister Republics, in which the President's attitude toward the Spanish invasion of Chili (which has now culminated in the bombardment of Valparaiso,) is contrasted with his professed interest in the South American States, as emphatically expressed by him to the new Peruvian Envoy. The *Staats Zeitung* stigmatizes that bombardment as a blot upon the United States, and fastens the responsibility upon the President's backwardness in asserting the Monroe Doctrine as boldly towards Spain in Chili as it should have been toward France in Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the same journal announces the change of the leading French papers in regard to Andrew Johnson. They begin to denounce his proceedings as loudly as they had formerly praised them. The *Journal des Débats* particularly distinguishes itself by a discriminative appreciation of the present political condition, and by a consequent condemnation of "my policy."

The New York *Abendzeitung*, of the 6th inst., has a leading article on the bombardment of Valparaiso, which is properly stigmatized as a foul blot upon Spain, but at the same time expresses satisfaction at the non-interference on the part of the American naval and diplomatic representatives, which might have led to war with Spain, and probably, as its consequence, to the annexation of slaveholding Cuba, any foreign war waged under Johnson's administration being likely to be fought in the interest of the Southern slaveholders. It would place Lee by the side of Grant, Andrew Johnson by that of Sherman, and the Georgian Stephens by the side of the Massachusetts Sumner, and lead eventually to a victory of the reactionists. The bulk of the destroyed property being English [illegible], and the least of it American and Chilian, the [illegible] think that it would have been worth while to engage in a war under such Johnsonian circumstances.

The same journal reproduces an article from the Augsburg *Gazette*, on Mr. Degener, the celebrated champion of Universal liberty in Texas. Born in Brunswick, educated like a perfect gentleman in England, the leader of the liberal party at the Anhalt Diet in 1848, he emigrated in 1851 to Texas where he founded a home, at Sisterdale, Comal county, which became a resort of pilgrims in search of liberty in the desert of Texan slavery. During the war he was imprisoned, and two of his sons fell on Union battle fields. Mr. Degener, whom the Augsburg *Gazette* characterizes as a man not only of noble appearance and of high culture, but as one of Nature's noblemen, was fearfully agitated by the loss of his valiant sons. In the space of a few days he seemed to have grown ten years older, and it was feared that he would never recover from the shock, but he came forward during the late sitting of the Texas Legislature, with all the enthusiasm and vigor of youth, to plead nobly the cause of the freedmen. The Augsburg *Gazette* predicts that the Hon. Edward Degener will live to become a Senator of the United States for Texas or for one of the new Western States.

The New York *Abendzeitung* of the 5th inst., has an article on "Restored Chivalry," referring to the six thousand five hundred traitors pardoned by Johnson, stigmatizing this pardoning as a sheer usurpation and flagrant infringement of the laws of the land which extend executive pardon only to convicted, certainly not to unconvicted criminals. It is an infringement also upon the confiscation law, as admitted by himself on August 16, 1865, when he replied to General Howard, who wished to draw a distinction between the pardoning of a rebel *personally* and the restoration of his confiscated property that he did not admit any such discrimination, claiming that the fact of his shielding an individual from personal punishment, quashed the claims of the United States against the criminal's property and all judicial proceedings instigated for their vindication.

The Barletta massacres furnish the theme for another able editorial, summing up with the consoling assurance that the Italian Parliament and people are taking strong measures for the purpose of annihilating the last vestiges of Papist intolerance and fanaticism. Count Gurowski's death gives occasion also for a notice of his noble achievements. He died in the house of Mr. Charles Eames, the well known advocate, where the Count was nursed during his illness with the most tender care.

The St. Louis *Westliche Post*, of the 3d instant brings another thoughtful disquisition by Gustav Struve. The theme of his new essay is the present ecclesiastical condition of the world. The most interesting part to our readers is that which refers to this country. Mr. Struve remarks that during the era of peace up to 1861, ecclesiastics of all denominations have risen in power, wealth and influence. The war, however, put the clergy in the background although many of them have taken a noble, and not a few others an ignoble part in the conflict. Roman Catholicism is exerting its baneful influence in the establishment of convents; but yet there is no chance for the Papacy in the United States, and the project of offering to Pio Nono an asylum in New York, in the event of his being again expelled from Rome, is a mere farce. The Encyclical letter to the Pontiff, which found so many sympathizers among the Monarchial Catholics of Europe, fell dead upon American Catholics, and while about a million and a half dollars were annually collected, between September, 1859, and April, 1862, in Europe for alms to the poor old Pope, under the religious caption of Peter's Pence, the contributions in America are comparatively insignificant, and are moreover made only as a matter of charity for an individual who is represented to be short of cash, and hardly ever as a matter of Faith in the sanctifying grace of these eleemosynary Peter's Pence.

The same journal of the 5th inst., refers, under the head of its French news, to an article in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, which ridicules Bismark's reformatory Germanic aspirations, and says there is no other way for the future political regeneration of Germany than the establishment of the United States of Germany, (this idea coinciding in some respects with those expressed in the Chicago Tribune, in an article entitled "Germany in 1866," though the French periodical would not be as much in favor of Republican institutions as we are.)

The *Post* of the 4th remarks that it has not yet received the news which was communicated by our Florence correspondent regarding the movements of Garibaldi, but reproduces, in the meanwhile, the editorial article of the Chicago Tribune, entitled "Garibaldi moving."

The same journal makes a short reference to the dying condition of the Emperor of Morocco, and to the illness of the Emperor of the French. The foreign powers are sending men-of-war to the Barbary coast in order to protect the inhabitants in the event of the former sovereign's death leading to disturbances regarding the installation of his successor. The *Post* adds in parenthesis that in the event of Louis Napoleon's death even greater disturbances might be anticipated than in the case of the demise of his Morocco fellow-emperor.

The Louisville *Volksblatt* of the 6th instant contains a very appreciative notice of the late Count Gurowski, remarking that his diaries are superior even in overwhelming sarcasm and in enthusiastic love of justice and right to the celebrated diaries of Varnhagen von Ense. Now that he is dead, even those who belittled him while he was living, must admit that he was a nobleman not only by accident of birth, but by nature, and an indefatigable champion of civilization everywhere.

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* of the 4th inst., publishes a letter of its Stuttgart correspondent, referring to the anti-Bismark monster meeting which was to have been held on the 20th ult., and bringing also, the intelligence that the celebrated poet, Herwegh, a Stuttgarter by birth, and a Zuricher by residence, has been obliged to declare himself insolvent, which, however, will at least protect him from the persecution of his creditors. The same correspondent also alludes to the painful impression produced upon King Charles of Wurtemberg, by the news of the attempt upon the life of his brother-in-law, the Russian Emperor, his wife Olga, Alexander's sister, being, together with other members of the Romanoff family, still at St. Petersburg, where they had assembled in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's marriage. A religious service was held in the Russian chapel of the old Stuttgart royal palace, as a thanksgiving tribute for the escape of the Emperor from the assassin.

The Tennessee *Staats Zeitung*, of the 4th inst., publishes Mr. Seward's letter of the 30th ult., to a German-American citizen of Milwaukee, stating that pending the negotiations with the respective German Governments touching the forcible enrollment of naturalized American citizens, on the occasion of their casual visits to their native country, nothing can be done for their protection excepting by the friendly interposition of the diplomatic agents of the United States.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Some Plain Talk by an Iowa Farmer.

MARION, IOWA, May 8, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We have waited long and patiently for a plan of reconstruction from Congress, and have finally got a few corrollaries without the main proposition. The difference between Johnson and the loyal people is, the former wants to prevent and the latter to establish negro suffrage. Johnson has finessed and clap-trapped all around the question on his side, and Congress has finally done the same thing on theirs.

The only way Congress can make their opposition to Johnson large enough for a second class statesman to stand on, is to insist on suffrage for all men.

What good to keep the rebels from voting for four years, if they are then to come in just as Johnson wants them—without any constitutional provision for negro suffrage?

What good to the negroes is the Civil Rights Bill without suffrage? Did it furnish either a shield or balsam for the killed and wounded at Memphis? The Civil Rights Bill is good as part of a grand whole, but without suffrage it is like water without bread, and will sustain the negro about as long as the former will life without the latter. An old adage will illustrate the force of the Civil Rights Bill in the South without suffrage: "It is useless to try the devil when court sits in hell."

It is well to put representation on the voter basis, but anybody who knows the South at all, supposes that they will enfranchise the blacks to get some Congressman, must have a credulity that would make inspired truth of "Gulliver's Travels."

But the loyal people want negro suffrage now quite as much as we ever wanted negro bayonets, and there is no way it can be had except we give it to them, or provide for it, at the same time we give it to the rebels.

We want to keep the Government in loyal hands, to prevent the payment of the rebel debt, to pay our own, to keep the ignorance, treason and despotism of the Copperhead party "kicking the beam" forever, and above all else we want it to keep faith with, and to do justice to, a down-trodden race, who shed their blood like water to help save this Government.

Negro suffrage is the *bottom* question. The loyal people and press have talked nothing else since Lee's surrender, and the President and the Copperheads have talked nothing that did not mean opposition to that. And now Congress, after waiting long, and knowing and hearing all, has offered us a sort of porridge, such as grandmothers make for sick babies.

I am glad to see that your trenchant knife has cut a hole in the report big enough for a six mule team. Let us bury this report, and pray for a backbone for Congress stiff enough for all of A. Johnson's bullying.

If we abandon negro suffrage now, the Republican party will go out of power in 1868 ignominiously and forever.

If we are true to liberty and justice, we shall triumph gloriously world without end, and "My policy," the Copperheads, Jeff. Davis, and all the unregenerated pack of traitors will go to perdition by the largest majority ever known.

Yours,
RECONSTRUCTED.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Fruit Crop—The Plum, Cherry, Apple, Pear, Grapes, Strawberries, Peaches—An American Cherry—A Frost—The Moon on Fruits—Grapes—Corn Crop—Rotary Spaders—Improved Plows—Two-Horse Sulky Cultivators—Genius Must have Time.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., May 3d, 1866.

THE FRUIT CROP.

The plum commenced blowing the 20th ult., but we expect no crop from any variety except the Lombard, which has not failed us for the past fifteen years. That the curculio can be kept off this crop is now no longer a question.

The pears only show a moderate bloom. Peaches are out of the question. The May cherry is white with its floral treasures. This cherry, known as the Early Richmond in the neighborhood of Chicago, and supposed to be of English parentage, and which the Tribune has contended is an American seedling, will soon be proved such by one of our most eminent pomological writers. Those drawing their inspirations from the cue of Downing, persist in calling it a pie or cooking cherry, but this fallacy is being dispelled, and preparations are being made to plant large orchards of this most valuable cherry, with a view to supply the market with a table fruit which is not of the most melting and delicious kind, is always certain of a crop.

The apple is well loaded with bloom, and if the frost and codling moth do not interfere, we shall look for a most abundant crop of this staple fruit. It has been well said that the loss of the apple crop is a great public calamity, only second to that of the small grains. If we have a cholera season, we shall need all the well ripened fruits that can be produced.

The heavy frost of May day morning may damage the fruit cop to some extent, but as the atmosphere was very dry at the time, we apprehend little damage.

THE MOON ON FRUITS.

We have moon farmers as well as moon struck damsels and lovelorn swains. That the moon has some effect on vegetation there can be no doubt. On the nights of full moon with a cloudless sky the radiation is more rapid, hence the surface of the earth is sooner cooled off, and frost is liable to follow. We therefore look upon a full moon night during the inflorescence of the apple with some suspicion. However if the night is cloudy or atmosphere dry we find the full moon harmless. The fact that full moon nights in spring or autumn may give us a frost is not to be overlooked. As to its effect on the growth of plants, planted in certain stages of the moon, we look upon the whole of it as bosh.

THE STRAWBERRY.

The strawberry crop is promising. The plan of putting on a light covering of straw or prairie hay in December has a good effect in preventing the destruction of the plants by frost. The plant grows up through this thin covering and it serves as a mulch, thus protecting the plant from drouth to a great extent, and lastly the fruit is kept clean. At this point the plants are in full bloom, while at Cobden the fruit is nearly ripe and will begin to appear in Chicago in a few days.

GRAPES.

It is of little use for farmers to plant grapes, until they can learn to lay them down in the autumn and protect them with some slight covering. It will be some time before the market is overstocked with this fruit, notwithstanding the immense sums expended on grape roots, so long as the mania is for new kinds that Messrs. Humbug & Co. send out. The Tribune has all along protested against putting the blessed Delaware on the list for general cultivation, when we have the Concord, Clinton, Hartford, Prolific and Diana. The grape dealers who have been so ardently preaching up the Delaware as the grape for the million, have the pleasure of holding large stocks unsold, while every Concord that could be bought or begged has been planted. Experience brings the people right at last.

The small fruits are beginning to be appreciated among the farmers, and now we find few farmers who have not a few strawberries or a dozen currants. Yet there is not one tenth enough grown in this part of the State to supply the home demand. On the whole the fruit prospect is good.

THE CORN CROP.

The whole month of April has been dry, and farmers have been busy plowing for oats and corn, and some progress has been made in planting. The breadth planted will be large, and that mostly for feeding. After all that can be said, corn is the great natural staple of Central Illinois. It can be shipped in bulk or its products sent by rail or on foot to market. The farmer who feeds it out is always safe, while those who sell in bulk are made bankrupt about once in four years. This only proves the position so often taken in the Tribune, that a country that sells its raw material can never be very rich. The turning of corn into pork and beef, wool into cloth, and wheat into flour, are the first steps towards more extended manufacturing.

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADE.

BODEGA, SONOMA COUNTY, CAL.,
March 20th, 1866.

MR. RURAL—*Dear Sir*: Will you please inform us where the Rotary Spading Machine is to be had, and also give us your opinion as to its utility in a sticky or clay soil, where it is difficult to make plows scour; also, the cost of one delivered in New York city?

By replying to the above you will confer a favor upon your brother farmers.

J. & WM. ILLINGWORTH.

Two rotary spades have been patented, one by C. Comstock of Milwaukee, and the other by a Mr. Fields of western New York. The former is manufactured in Pittsburgh, Pa., and the latter in New York city. Of the present price we know nothing, but it must be about two hundred and fifty dollars. While in some cases they have given excellent satisfaction, yet in others they have proved a failure.

The spade is one of those instruments that requires a long time to bring to perfection, and we yet hope to see them succeed, but it is certain that they must undergo some improvement before they will be adapted to general use. Some points are well settled in regard to them. They will scour in any soil, and leave it in good condition for a crop, but their great weight gives a heavy draft, and in soft soil they sink too deep, while those hard and dry are difficult to penetrate with the tines. It is possible that the inventors will yet be under the necessity to add wheels, so as to regulate the depth and power of penetration of the soil.

We do not think our California friends can have a clay soil in which our Chicago or Moline plows will not scour. These plows have been wonderfully improved in this respect within the past four years. Soils in which we had supposed it impossible for a plow to scour are now turned without the least difficulty. These plows are now so made that they will out last three of the old style, and yet they only weigh from seventy to eighty pounds. Since the invention of the rotary spader, the improvements in our steel plows have been such as to leave little desire for other implements, especially if complicated. An implement to pulverize the soil, instead of plowing, has been invented in Will County, but all these will be slow to supersede the plow. It has taken five or six thousand years to bring the plow to its present state of perfection and we have no great fear that it will be suddenly driven from the field. Yet on many soils we can see no reason why the rotary spader will not be of great value.

The two-horse sulky cultivator within the past half a dozen years has made a complete revolution in corn culture, and thrown aside the single shovel plow, the one-horse hoes and cultivators, and one-horse corn plows.

New modes of culture and new implements are rapidly changing farm economy, and the farmer who keeps up with the times must be no laggard. The South is being reconstructed, not by political theories, but with our improved labor-saving instruments and better modes of culture. Twenty thousand Sulky Cultivators this year sent to the South, are twenty thousand arguments for free labor, and will add to the effective labor force of the cotton field more than a hundred thousand able bodied men.

Genius has been busy these twenty years in perfecting the reaper and mower, and it is nothing against her if she is as long in perfecting the rotary spade.

RURAL.

Melancholy Disaster—An Orphan Asylum Burned in Troy.

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Times, 6th inst.]

About eight o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in this city, and in an hour the building was burned to the ground, with a portion of its contents. The building was a large wooden structure, and was the private property of Rev. Father Peter Havermans. There were one hundred and seventy-two orphan boys in the asylum, all of whom were saved. The evening prayers had been pronounced, and they were just going to bed. It was a pitiful sight to see the little ones, as they ran frightened and screaming into the street, many of them having on but a single thin night garment to shield them from the bitter air. Charitable persons temporarily provided for many of them, and the others were taken into various buildings connected with St. Mary's Church.

The asylum was probably set on fire by a young man originally from Virginia. He was an inmate of the asylum five years ago, when he set fire to the building. For this he was sent to the House of Refuge for four years, but as he threatened to fire the building when he got out, he was kept a year longer. He was set at liberty two years ago, and a few days since attempted to set fire to a barn near the asylum. He was seen lurking about the asylum to-day, and circumstances strongly indicate that he fired the building. The orphans have been temporarily provided for in other quarters. A large Catholic Orphan Asylum is now in course of construction in this city. A barn near the asylum was also burned, and a large brick building, used as a dormitory and a school-room, was several times on fire, but saved. The Troy Catholic Hospital, in close proximity, escaped unharmed. Loss by the fire, $10,000; insured for $5,000.

Strike of Railroad Operatives.

[From the Springfield Journal, 5th inst.]

On Friday last, about one hundred men, who had been employed in grading the Pana & Springfield Railroad, near Rochester, struck for higher wages, and came along the line to this city, compelling the laborers to leave off work and join the strike, under the penalty, in case of refusal, of having their wagons and harness destroyed. They succeeded, and all the workmen between this city and Rochester, with the exception of the men on Mr. Wickersham's contract near this place, left off work. The shovellers have been receiving $1.50 per day; they demand $1.75. The teamsters have received $3; they ask $3.50. No compromise has yet been made. Yesterday, constable Tomlinson, accompanied by several persons, arrested two of the ringleaders, named respectively Samuel Smith and Peter Jacobs, in the vicinity of Rochester, and on arriving at the above named place was met by a large crowd of the conspirators, who refused to let the men come to this city, and the constable was obliged to give up the prisoners.

FENIANA.

The Deposed "Head Centre," O'Mahoney's Account of the Campo Bello Fizzle—An Humiliating Confession, &c.

[From the New York World, 7th inst.]

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
No. 32 East Seventeenth street,
NEW YORK, May 4.

To the officers and members of the Fenian Brotherhood:

As Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, I owe to the Circles of this organization a succinct statement of the recent movement on the Northeastern frontier, the result of which has caused such widespread dissatisfaction in our midst.

So far as lies in my power at present, I shall place the principal facts of the case before the organization, and give the reasons which led to the movement, and then allow the Brotherhood to judge impartially, as to the sound policy of the movement itself, and as to the motives of the parties who are responsible for either its inception or its failure.

For months previous to this movement, communications were continually pouring in from the circles in nearly every section of the Union, complaining of delay in the inauguration of active war operations, and asserting that, if such operations were not speedily begun, it would be impossible to keep the members together much longer, as they threatened either to forsake the organization altogether, or to give their support to another association purporting to be for the liberation of Ireland, but really for the subjugation of Canada, and in opposition to the wishes of James Stephens, C. E. I. R.

Indications of this spirit of impatience were rapidly increasing in this country, while at the same time vast numbers of the organized members of the I. R. B. were pouring into our ports in consequence of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act. These two causes combined brought a pressure upon these headquarters that it seemed impossible to resist without imperilling the existence of the Fenian organization. A session of the Central Council was summoned in this emergency, in order to determine on the course to be pursued under the existing circumstances. During the session, which commenced on the 17th of March last, at a joint meeting, composed of the C. C. and the chiefs of bureaus, an expedition to Campo Bello was proposed by B. Doran Killian, and warmly advocated by Mr. P. A. Sinnott. This island was represented by the proposer of the measure to be neutral territory, claimed alike by Great Britain and the United States, while no clear title to its ownership had been established by either. It was proposed that the men engaged in its occupation proceed to Eastport, Me., without arms, and in civilian attire, so as to commit no overt violation of the laws of the American Republic, while munitions of war, arms and other supplies were to be sent to the same place by a different route.

Upon gaining possession of the island, it was represented that an armed force could be organized there, either for the immediate invasion of Ireland or for manning privateers to prey upon the British commerce, and thus commence hostilities. It was also forcibly insisted on, and, from the encouraging promises made to us from many quarters, proved with apparent likelihood, that were the first blow successfully struck from this, or, indeed, any other point, it would be sustained and followed up by the friends of Ireland and the enemies of Great Britain throughout the United States; that privateers would be extensively fitted out; and that Great Britain would be attacked in her commerce upon the American waters. Other eventualities were brought forward, to which it were unwise to refer to here. Furthermore, it was shown, and I have since ascertained its correctness, that Campo Bello could be taken within the space of one day after the arrival of our friends in Eastport.

The majority of the Central Council and myself were opposed to the raid upon Campo Bello as an isolated movement, though in favor of it as a movement co-operative with a descent upon Ireland and the launching of privateers. It was, also, the all but unanimous opinion of those present that no movement should be made until after the arrival of James Stephens, then and still daily expected on these shores. Gen. Wm. G. Halpin, who had recently landed from Ireland, most forcibly insisted upon this point. So did Messrs. Rogers, Kavanagh, Col. Downing, and Captains Tobin and McCaffery. A resolution to this effect was actually passed before the council adjourned.

Next day, unfortunately, by the erroneous statements made to me of the neutrality of the place to be captured, and under the pressure of impatient members of the New York circles, the fighting material of which had been, without my knowledge or consent, ordered to report for immediate duty, and throw up all employments, I was induced to consent to a sudden movement, and to sign an authorization for Mr. Killian to commence it. The comparatively small expense at which it was insisted the thing could be done was also a great incitement to me at the time. I, moreover, felt somewhat impatient myself, now that we had a naval force, to have our national flag unfurled on the Atlantic with as little delay as possible.

Accordingly, I allowed a portion of the expedition to start for Eastport from New York *via* Boston, in compliance with the earnest wishes of the men engaged in it. The needed supplies were shipped on the same day by a different route. Those supplies, as well as the number of men, far exceeded anything originally demanded by Mr. Killian. Nothing, indeed, that had been originally required was neglected, even though the expense far exceeded what I would have consented to incur, had the expedition not started already. If, then, the performance of the requirements on headquarters could have insured success, victory was certain.

But from the start, treason or folly threatened to defeat the attempt. Though secrecy and surprise were indispensable to prompt and effective work, the whole of the aims of the expedition, together with its destination, were next morning laid bare to friend and foe through the columns of the New York press.

When the first detachment of men arrived at Eastport, it was found that their arms had not yet reached that port, and that the British, warned through the press, had, in anticipation of the intended attack, placed an armed force at Campo Bello, and had sent war steamers into its surrounding waters. Land and naval forces of the United States appeared also, with promptitude, on the scene, and seized a schooner laden with supplies for the expedition.

Under these circumstances, and being informed that nothing further could then be done—nothing at all commensurate with what was expected—I telegraphed an order for the prompt recall of the men. This order was not complied with, and thence arose a necessity for large expenditures for the men's support, as once they were there I could not desert them.

Now that this thing is past without loss of life, I must say that I see many encouraging features about it. Not the least of these are the courage, hardihood, devotedness and discipline of both officers and men—their unwillingness to return without a fight, their willingness to go anywhere they were ordered to meet the ancient foe of their race.

The chief drawbacks consist in the disorganization consequent upon the failure and the disappointment of the brave hearts of our men. It was the plan, or rather the handling of the plan, that was defective. The men of the rank and file were equal to any task commensurate with their numerical strength.

The whole matter is now under consideration before a select committee appointed by a convention of the Manhattan district. The report will be placed before you before many days. There have been some grave mistakes made by myself and others connected with this affair, and much discontent and bickering has thence arisen.

The latter will, I trust, be obliterated by the arrival of James Stephens, who is expected here early next week. To him, to the Directory, as to a convention of the F. B., I shall more fully explain the inducements that led me to abandon for a while my own well-tried policy of looking to Ireland, and Ireland alone, as the place to begin our Fenian campaign.

Whether this great mistaken move of mine be pardoned or not, in consideration of my constant successes under severest trials, during the past eight years, you shall ever find me prompt to do my duty as a Fenian, whether private in the ranks, or in an official position. The lesson I have learned teaches me, and should teach all true Fenians, that we should never forget the grand revolutionary maxim:

> "The patient dint and powder shock
> Can blast an empire like a rock."

It must not be forgotten that the Campo Bello movement was expected to have been simultaneous with the launching of an Irish iron-clad, owned by the Irish Republic, in the American waters. In this there arose, unexpectedly, very considerable delay, consequent upon "red tape" formalities, and thus one of the principal requisites for the successful carrying out of the plan was not available in time.

I remain, yours fraternally,
JOHN O'MAHONEY, H. C. F. B.

The President and the Colorado Bill.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

The query now is will the President veto the bill admitting Colorado as a State? Some say he will sign the bill because he has committed himself in favor of the admission of that Territory in a communication to Congress some weeks ago. The President did not in that message undertake to decide any question involved. On the contrary, he unmistakably declined to take upon himself the responsibility of deciding anything, and submitted the whole matter to Congress for its action, as will be seen by reading the message, a copy of which I now send:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication addressed to me by Messrs. John Evans and J. B. Chaffee, as "United States Senators elect from the State of Colorado," together with the accompanying documents.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved the 21st day of March, 1864, the people of Colorado, through a convention, formed a Constitution making provision for a State Government, which, when submitted to the qualified voters of the Territory, was rejected. In the summer of 1865, a second Convention was called by the Executive Committee of the several political parties in the Territory, which assembled at Denver on the 8th of August, 1865. On the 12th of that month this Convention adopted a State Constitution, which was submitted to the people on the 5th of September, 1865, and ratified by a majority of 155 of the qualified voters. The proceedings in the second instance for the formation of a State Government having differed in time and mode from those specified in the act of March 21, 1864, I have declined to issue the proclamation for which provision is made in the fifth section of the law, and therefore submit the question for the consideration and further action of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Jan. 12, 1866.

It will be seen that the President, so far from "committing himself," positively declined to decide or intimate what course should be pursued and referred the whole matter over to Congress for its decision.

Still I adhere to my previously expressed belief that the President will veto the bill admitting Colorado, on the ground of inadequate population, if on no other consideration. There are not, perhaps, twelve hundred women in the Territory, and consequently each voter in Colorado does not represent the proportion of other citizens in the territory, that a voter does in New York, for example. In fact, as has been shown by Senator Doolittle and others, who argued the question in the Senate, nearly all the population of Colorado are voters, and consequently, the whole population is but little over the number of voters, say seven thousand.

The absurdity and injustice of placing this small community on an equal footing in power and representation in the United States Senate, with the great State of New York, is apparent on the face of the proposition. And yet, such is the effect of the bill just passed in both branches of Congress, and now awaiting the action of the President.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Mormon General Conference in Session—Curious Oracular Deliverance by Brigham Young upon Polygamy and the Killing of Brassfield.

[From the Deseret News (Utah) of April 12.]

On Saturday, April 7, President Brigham Young made the following address, which it will be seen relates mainly to the recent murder of Mr. Brassfield. Brigham Young said:

It will give me great pleasure to speak a few words to the people, and I shall be happy if I can make myself heard by this vast assemblage of Saints.

Much has been said by our brethren, since the commencement of our two days' meeting, and during the Conference, with regard to the social life of the Latter-day Saints; and all that has been said is in conformity with that endless variety which we see in all the works of God; for no two men express themselves alike in describing circumstances or in teaching doctrine. The doctrines which we have embraced are exceedingly dear to the faithful believer, and I may also say that doctrine, how erroneous soever they may be, are as sacred to the person who believes them as our doctrine are to us.

Our faith and our acts are known to each other, and also to the world, although they are held forth by many in an unfair light. However, when an untruth is told against the Latter-day Saints, a conviction that it is untrue comes to every person who hears it, and the spirit of Christ, that enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world, teacheth the children of men true principles.

I will now give you, in short, my opinion with regard to plural marriage. It is of God, and He has revealed it from the Heavens, and made it obligatory upon the saints in the last days. I am as much a believer in plural marriage as any of my brethren who have spoken. It is embraced in the faith of the Latter-day Saints, and practiced by many of them. If I have a wife who wishes to leave me, let her make it known to me and she is as free to go from me as she is to stay with me. This is my doctrine. Every wife I may possess is as free as the air; if they choose to stay with me they can stay; if they wish to leave me, they are equally as free; but they must not intrude upon their sacred covenants, nor suffer others to intrude upon them. But otherwise than this they are as free to go as they are to stay; they can go to the East, or to the West, to the North or to the South. They are as free to go, if they so wish, as they are to drink the water of City Creek; but if they violate their covenants, the curse of God will rest upon them, and if others intrude upon our rights in our domestic relations, we mean them to suffer the penalty.

To ask any person to be a Latter-day Saint, unless he wishes to be, is a thing I never do. I teach the people the truth; they that receive it in the love of it, will abide in it; they have the same liberty to reject it that they have to receive it. It is not required of me to make people believe the truth, whether they will or not. It is obligatory upon me to tell them the truth, to teach them correct doctrine, and leave them to take their choice, whether they receive it and live by it, and be saved, or reject it and be damned.

I will now take the liberty of making a statement to this congregation, and to this community—to those who are Saints and to those who are not Saints—to the Jew and the Greek—to the Christian and the Gentile, the old, middle-aged, the youth and children, in regard to the circumstance which has occurred here in our city within a few days past. The question is asked by thousands, no doubt, "Is this according to Brother Brigham's counsel?" "Is this done by counsel, and does Brother Brigham justify such things?" Whether I justify that act or not is not the property of any other person living; it is my own.

"Brother Brigham, did you counsel any such thing as killing Mr. Brassfield?"

"I did not. I know no more about it than you do. That which has transpired I have merely heard, and that which instigated the killing of that man is not known to me."

"Suppose a man should enter your house and decoy away from you a wife of yours, what would you do under the circumstances?"

"I would lay judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet, so help me God. I say that for myself and not for another. I am for defending the truth of God and the ordinances of His house. I have enlisted to be his servant, and a co-worker and fellow-laborer with him, and with my elder brother, Jesus Christ, and to sustain His laws, and the liberty to proclaim the doctrine of salvation to the world; and I am on hand to do so. We say that this is right, others say that it is wrong. As was observed by Elder Amasa M. Lyman, in his remarks here, we dare do a great many things, and leave the result in the hands of God; for He rules and overrules, guides and dictates, and controls the acts of the children of men; and He does so in a very different way from what they wish at many times.

We dare defend ourselves against the attacks of thieves and robbers; we dare preach the truth; we dare baptize people into the Kingdom of God—into the household of faith; we dare teach them the principles of life and salvation, though all hell may growl and roar, and threaten and vomit forth its dark insinuations. God will exalt the just, and the wicked and the ungodly will fail to maintain themselves in their wickedness. We dare do all this; we dare tell the world that Joseph Smith was a man of God—a prophet of the Lord—when he was here in the flesh—that he is now a man of God, and still a prophet of the Most High. The holy priesthood was delivered to him, and he delivered it to others, in which priesthood we have greatly rejoiced. That this is true, ye are my witnesses. This congregation know whether "Mormonism" is true or not; they know it by the power of God; they know it, not merely because some man has said so, but they know it by the revelations of the Lord Jesus Christ.

I have taken this opportunity on this occasion to say what I have relating to the killing of Mr Brassfield for entering the house of one of the Saints and stealing away his wife. Were I absent from my home, I would rejoice to know that I had friends there to protect and guard the virtue of my household, and I would thank God for such friends.

We are still in existence as a people; still living and doing. We are constantly being told that we shall not live; yet still we live. When Brother Kimball and myself were baptized, they gave six months for "Mormonism" to live; it lived out the six months and spread and grew, and prospered in our hands. They have given us thirty days and sixty days, and six months and a year and two years, &c., to see the destruction of "Mormonism," still it grows and flourishes. It has been said in this city, "In sixty days your leader, Brigham Young, will be in our hands." The sixty days passed. It was then said that in ninety days the "arch deceiver" would be sure to fall into their hands, be taken captive, and be punished for his crimes.

That period also passed, and Brigham Young still lives, and through the blessings of the Lord he is going to live; and this people will live, and spread abroad and inherit the valleys of the mountains, and they will go forth and inherit other valleys; and in a little while they will be crying out for more room; and, again, in a little while they will cry for more room, and thus Zion will spread abroad. The providences of God, our Heavenly Father, will lead and overrule the doings of the wicked to results favoring His purposes, and as they are led to destruction, and the earth is cleansed from its corruption, Zion will spread abroad and ultimately fill the whole earth.

We need have no fears. We have none. I have never feared but one thing with regard to this people called Latter-day Saints—for myself, for my brethren the Apostles, for my sisters and their children, and for all the household of faith—one fear only has rested upon me, and that is, that we will not live our religion as strictly and as truly as we should.

If I were able to talk to you longer, I would like to preach to you principles of life and salvation, to lead the people along, and for their guidance and direction, their comfort and consolation, their victory and ultimate conquest over sin in themselves, in their homes, in their neighborhoods, in our country, and throughout the world, that the kingdom of God may spread far and wide, gather up the remnants of Israel, until we shall see the Jews gather home to the land of Palestine to await the coming of their Lord and Master, for whom they have looked so long, until righteousness shall go forth like the morning light, spreading its genial influences over all the earth, and man and all things upon the earth acknowledge the rule of Him whose right it is to reign.

I must be satisfied with what little I have said. May God bless you, and I bless you in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Losses of the South—Reply to the Rebel Maury's Statement.

Robert Tyler, an employe in the late rebel Treasury Department, has written a communication to the Montgomery (Ga.) *Mail*, correcting the late rebel Commodore Maury's statement of the losses of the South, which was printed in the Tribune recently. He says:

"The amount of losses as exhibited by him charges in its first item a loss of three billions of money on emancipated slaves! Is not this evidently too high—is it not nearly or quite fifty per cent above the actual damages? In all the Southern States before the war there were about three millions and a half of slaves; and an average price of five hundred dollars each for these slaves, men, women and children, taken together, would exceed their then value. But if we suppose three millions and a half of slaves to have been worth five hundred dollars each, their aggregate value would produce the sum of one billion, seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars. In the next item Com. Maury puts down the sum of two billions of dollars for expenses of the war, independently of private spoliations and losses. In other words, he estimates the public debt of the Confederate States and of the several States at this large figure. We know, on the contrary, that the nominal value of this debt on its face, and its real value in gold, were two distinct propositions. The paper estimate of the debt and the gold value (by which it must, if paid, have been ultimately tested and measured), were vastly disproportioned in relation to each other. Is it not quite safe to set the sum of six hundred millions of dollars in gold against all the possible losses incurred by the public debt of the Confederate States and of each separate State? The destruction of private property appears in Commodore Maury's statement, in an item of one billion of dollars; too high, as it appears to me, from all the information I can obtain, by at least twenty-five per cent. The last item in the account is ten million dollars per annum—say fifty millions for five years—as additional taxation for the payment of the Federal war debt; this sum being calculated as the result, at six per cent interest, on one billion of dollars. But should these fifty millions of dollars as interest, and one billion as principal, be charged as a dead loss to the Southern States, when the tax goes into the Federal treasury, to be partially expended upon the Southern States in the administration of the Government? I should, therefore, rather state the account thus:

By emancipation	$1,700,000,000
Expenses of the war	600,000,000
Destruction of private property	700,000,000
Additional Federal taxation	500,000,000
Total	$3,500,000,000

The Case of the Absconding Railroad President.

[From the Boston Journal, 7th.]

A hearing was had on Saturday last before Judge Chapman of the Supreme Judicial Court, on the petition of Henry G. Wheeler for a reduction of his bail, which was fixed at $200,000, at the time of his arrest, a few days since, on the charge of withholding $200,000 in bonds of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad and Telegraph Company, of which he was President.

The purport of the testimony as bearing upon the point at issue (whether the 200 bonds were given to Mr. Wheeler as compensation or to be returned in case the negotiation proved unsuccessful) was, that the terms upon which Mr. Wheeler went abroad were that he was to negotiate 1,000 bonds at $1,000,000, and if successful he was to have 200 bonds, which represented $200,000. The company, it seems, expected Mr. Wheeler to negotiate these bonds within twenty days from the time he landed in London, although Mr. Nichols testified that during a number of interviews had with Mr. W., he said he could carry the matter through in from thirty to sixty days. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Vibbard proceeded to England, landed in London, and placed the 1,000 bonds in the banking house of Robert Benson & Co., closed their arrangements and returned to New York. The testimony also went to show that Mr. Wheeler had said that if the bonds were sold he should have been entitled to the 200 bonds.

Some letters and affidavits were read, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Wheeler had not fulfilled his part of the agreement by his failure to negotiate the sale of the bonds, and that it was not through any interference on the part of the corporation. Letters from the house of Benson & Co., London, were also read showing that the market was so flooded with new enterprises that the sale of the Atchison and Pike's Peak bonds was nearly an impossibility and advising the return of the same to New York. The counsel for Mr. Wheeler remarked that the Company had received ninety-one of the two hundred bonds back, and were willing to have the bail reduced to correspond with the value of those remaining, viz.: $109,000. Mr. Wheeler claims the $200,000, the amount of 200 bonds, as his compensation, and it seems while in London he pledged a certain amount of them to his brother for about £10,000.

THE RING.

A Desperate Prize Fight in New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Times, May 1.]

One of those exhibitions known to lovers of the "manly art of self-defence" as a "mill," took place at an early hour this morning.

The combatants were Dick Johnson, the "Manchester Boy," and John McGlade, of Philadelphia. These men, it will be remembered, fought not long ago, and the latter won an easy victory in five rounds; but the backers of Johnson still felt sure that he was the better man, and lost the first fight because of not being in good trim. So a second match was made, and this is the fight that took place as below described.

Johnson was first in the ring, and loud cheers greeted him, as did they also the castor of McGlade, which was immediately afterward shied in. The seconds of the former were Tom Seymour and Tom Burns, while Cast-iron Charley and Tom Farrell acted as friends for the other. The choice of corners fell to McGlade. The men were soon stripped and the struggle began, Mac offering to bet his opponent that he would win.

Round 1—As the men stepped out from their respective corners, a good view of them was obtained for the first time. Johnson is a little the taller, but McGlade had the advantage in point of solid muscle and strength, and seemed to be in rather the best trim. He was also smiling and confident, while Johnson had worn an expression of doubt and anxiety from the beginning. After shaking hands they assumed defensive attitudes, and cautious maneuvering and sparring ensued; finally Johnson got in with his right on Mac's left peeper, which cut pretty deep, and when the latter attempted to return the compliment, the Manchester Boy avoided the blow by falling. First blood announced for Johnson, amid loud cheering.

Round 2—The men came up promptly at the call of time, and Mac got in a sounding body blow, but the Boy returned on his damaged optic, and knocked him clear off his pins. First knock down for Johnson.

Round 3—Johnson was without a mark, and for the first time smiled, and seemed to grow confident. Slight sparring and the Boy down, is all that was done in this round.

Round 4—Mac opened with a heavy body blow, and escaped a return. Cautious sparring followed, when Mac got in on the side of the Boy's face, and again evaded the return blow; a swinging hit on the side of the head knocked Johnson off his pins, but without damaging him to any extent.

Round 5—A slight exchange of body hits was followed by a most wickedly aimed offer from Mac's right, which Johnson spoiled by falling.

Round 6—After an exchange, each on the neck, Johnson again fell. The latter missed a number of fine chances in this manner, and as he fell frequently when there was no actual necessity, it created the impression that he was afraid to take punishment. Mac was directly opposite in this respect, and, no matter how severe the blows, never ceased smiling until the fight ended.

Round 7—Johnson watched his opportunity and again laid one on the injured eye, immediately afterwards falling.

Round 8—After cautious measures, the Boy struck so viciously at Mac that when the latter dodged the force threw him down. No one hit this round.

Round 9—Johnson closed immediately, and a sharp exchange at close quarters, in which Mac got the worst of it, but finally Johnson went down.

Round 10—Johnson again pushed the fighting and rapped McGlade on the neck, and once again in the left eye, without hurting it much, however. Mac down.

Round 11—After giving and taking a body blow, Johnson hit glancingly on the side of Mac's face, making a deep cut.

Round 12—Johnson staggered and fell from the force of a blow which hit the atmosphere where Mac had stood but a second previous. Mac very lively on his pins.

Round 13—Mac got in a heavy blow, but received one in the mouth in return; the Boy down.

Round 14—Both came up smiling and confident; Johnson hit a heavy one on the neck, but staggered up against his second, and a foul was claimed. The referee decided that it was done in one instance by the other side, and thus a stand-off was made; but it was announced that if it occurred again he should give the fight away.

Round 15—This was a desperate round, Johnson getting in on his opponent's neck, but received one in the mouth; this was repeated on the same spot in a first blow from Mac's terrible right, and Johnson was carried to his corner with his lips horribly mashed and apparently lifeless. A cry was raised that "the man was killed," but by hard work his seconds brought him to in time for

Rounds 16, 17 and 18—Johnson was apparently stupified by the terrible blow, and in the 16th round was set on his feet, but only staggered into the ring and fell. In the next two, McGlade simply walked up and cuffed him over. During this time the wildest excitement prevailed, and amid the din of oaths such cries could be heard as—"It's murder;" "Mac, don't hit him; you'll kill him;" "Throw up the sponge," etc.

Rounds 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24—Johnson came up looking considerably refreshed, and hit McGlade on the neck. By instruction of his seconds, he fell whenever in danger, and only a few trifling blows were exchanged.

Round 25—Mack hit the Boy on the neck, and the latter staggered and fell. A foul was claimed on the ground that Mack kicked his opponent in the leg while falling. Not allowed the claim.

Rounds 26 and 27—Johnson got in two—a right and left in quick succession, on the body and neck; Mack down; in the 27th, Johnson also down.

Round 28—McGlade dashed in, and, without seeking to cover himself, got in with his heavy hitter, on Johnson's throat, and the latter was carried to his corner all but senseless.

Round 29—Mac walked up to the Boy's corner, and, putting both hands on his opponent's shoulders, shoved him down. He was instructed by the referee not to cross the line again, as, if Johnson could not come to the scratch, he would be declared whipped.

Round 31—Johnson was pushed rather than walked forward, his eyes closed and arms hanging down. A terrible sickening thud from Mac's right, on his gashed and bleeding mouth, lifted him from his feet, and he fell senseless.

Round 32—Amid shouts of "He's killed!" "he's killed!" time was again called, but Johnson was still inanimate, and the sponge had to be thrown up, and the referee declared McGlade the winner amid great excitement among his friends.

The time taken up by the fight was thirty-eight minutes, according to our count, but there were persons who contended for forty-five, and others for twenty-nine and one-half minutes. We think that our figures are nearest correct.

Shocking Brutality on a Railroad Train—Two Men Killed.

[From the Vincennes (Ind.) Sun, 5th.]

On Saturday night, while the freight train of Conductor Culver was on the side switch at Shoals, a couple of his brakemen got into a difficulty with two strangers, passengers on the train, inflicting fatal injuries on them. One of the victims was found dead next morning, on the track, a short distance above the train, and the other, we understand, died at Green's Springs, nine miles from the scene of the conflict. We have not learned the names of the murdered men, nor the cause of the difficulty. One of the brakemen lives at Seymour and the other at Mitchell. We learn that the conductor and engineer of the train have been arrested at Shoals, as accessory to the killing. We also learn that the only offence committed by the murdered men was an attempt to "steal a ride" in an empty box car, a short distance—at which the brakesman, ever watchful of the interests of the road and jealous at any attempted infringement upon the rights of the Company, determined to murder them, and succeeded. We hope they will get their reward, that is, "elevated."

The Debt and the Resources of England—Is Her Prosperity Permanent or Transient?

[From the London Times, April 19.]

We ought in this unparalleled half century to have reduced our great war debt to something less than £25,000,000 a year, not much less than £1 a head on the whole people of these isles. It cannot be said that experience encourages us in this recklessness, for we have entered on war without counting the cost, to our very great loss; and, what some feel more, we have counted the cost and not gone to war. In all human probability we shall have at least one great war before the close of the century, and that war, when it comes, will have to be fought as the Federals in America fought, more with money than men. But we must look beyond the century. In three generations—that is, in the days of our children's children—we are told that all the coal of these islands that lies within 4,000 feet of the surface will be exhausted, if we go on increasing our consumption at the present rate. Coal is everything to us. Without coal our factories will become idle, our foundries and workshops be still as the grave, the locomotive will rust in the shed, and the rail be buried in weeds. Our streets will be dark, our houses uninhabitable. Our rivers will forget the paddle-wheel, and we shall again be separated by days from France, by months from the United States. The post will lengthen its periods and protect its dates. A thousand special arts and manufactures, one by one, then in a crowd, will fly the empty soil, as boon companions are said to disappear when the cask is dry. We shall miss our grand dependence, as a man misses his companion, his fortune, or a limb, every hour and at every turn reminded of the irreparable loss. Wise England will then be the silly virgin without oil in her lamp. We shall be surrounded and overwhelmed by the unprofitable lumber of buildings and machinery that we cannot use, and even cities we cannot occupy. For who will care to live in Manchester? Who will be able to live in the Metropolis? It is not so difficult to imagine the state we shall return to, for it takes only a middle-aged man to remember it. They would be sorry to be called old who can remember large towns lighted with oil lamps, the first steam vessels timidly creeping round our shores or up our rivers, and a steam engine on a "tramway" a thing rumored, but hardly credited. But the process of unlearning will be slow, and neither easy nor pleasant. To be sure, as coal becomes scarce and dearer, we shall learn economy. We shall warm our houses more scientifically and improve our machinery. But, meanwhile, our descendants will witness another process equally exhaustive. The population will follow coal wherever it is to be found, whether on foreign or on colonial soil. Our manufacturers will be beaten by those who then have this advantage over us, and the working classes will accept the invitation of the master that bids the highest. That is what they must do, for it is the law of existence. It is not easy, or at all possible, to forecast any point at which the various conflicting causes may fix the future of English labor, but we may as well expect a large population in Salisbury Plain as a Manchester, a Liverpool, a Sheffield, or a Birmingham, without coal—and cheap coal, too.

Unless our statesmen, and the whole generation, are content to cut a sorry figure in history, as men who came on a vast mine of sudden wealth, and other splendid opportunities, but wasted them most selfishly, we ought to make an effort to pay off our huge debt. We all profess to feel the indebtedness, yet we do not pay, except in the merest driblets. The next generation may not even have our feeling on the subject, and in that case will certainly have more excuse for taking the debt easily. As the member from Oxford observes, it is proposed to enfranchise the working classes, men hitherto taught to regard themselves as out of the pale of the Constitution, and denied a voice in the making of our laws. They may easily be taught by a certain school of financiers that they are not bound to pay in solid coin a debt contracted in paper. We are changing the whole constituency—that is, the body politic. The firm is changing its members, and its identity may be questioned. Will all the burdens and [illegible] now? There is a well known line of business in this metropolis in which responsibility is continually evaded by this continual separation of identity. But the moral is for ourselves more than for those who may stand in our place. Nothing so much contributes to that sense of national identity which is in the very essence of national honor, and all national greatness, as a resolute and energetic discharge of national responsibility of every kind. Are we, then, showing this quality in this simple, business-like affair—this enormous debt of ours? This is the question which Mr. Mill puts to the conscience of the nation, and if the nation has a conscience it will listen. It may, perhaps, seem rather invidious to set this responsibility against the relief to be obtained by any particular fiscal remission. But it must be considered, that we have arrived at a certain intelligible resting point in our taxation. We have few, if any, taxes left which press severely upon commerce, or cripple that productive industry upon which our very ability to discharge our public obligations depends. We only tax luxuries, of course, in a wide sense of the term. The question, then is whether we will pay our lawful debts, or indulge in things we can do without. Now, or never, is the time to make the choice. If we do not make the better choice now, never shall.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Gen. Sanborn's Return—Results of his Commission—Abolition of Negro Slavery Among the Tribes.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 7th.]

We have had the pleasure of welcoming General John B. Sanborn from his tour among the Indians of the Southwest. He reached St. Louis on Saturday, by railroad from Rolla, to which place he had journeyed by stage from Fort Gibson. The General is in good health and spirits, and will probably start to-day for his home in St. Paul. He will be gratefully remembered by our readers for valuable military services, rendered especially in the pursuit of Price's raiders on their last visit to this State.

Gen. Sanborn was sent out in December last, as may be recollected, by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, as Commissioner to the Indians of the Southwest, to regulate the relations between them and their late slaves. The necessity for the Commission arose from the facts that the Indian slaveholders refused to recognize the emancipation edicts, and the Freedmen's Bureau did not embrace the Indian country in its jurisdiction. The General was authorized to see to it that the freedom of the slaves should be practically conceded, and to regulate their status among the Indians.

The latter had a correct understanding of the action of the Government, but conceived that neither the President's Proclamation nor the Constitutional amendment was legally binding upon them. The General found it easy to disabuse them of this notion, and fixed a day, about the first of January, when the slaves were to be all free, but cunningly provided that if afterwards found "running at large" they should be caught and resold! The General promptly forbade the execution of the latter part of the programme, and his order was effective.

There are represented to be some sixty thousand of the Indians—Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees and Chickasaws—who had in all not less than fifteen thousand slaves. The ex-masters and the freedmen are now progressing with a harmony worthy of imitation by the paler chivalry and their late chattels. The freedman is thoroughly free and the Indian admirably "reconstructed." The results are very noteworthy, and we trust will be detailed at length by the General for the better satisfaction of the public. The negro is civilizing the Indian. The latter accepts the acts and amenities of the white man's life, at least the ruder of them, from the negro. The dusky missionary, living with and working for the proud red man, has taught him with a success that the best arts of the Caucasian never begun to attain. On the other hand, the freedmen among the Indians have accorded to them the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of their new state, and show a marked ambition for improving themselves and their circumstances.

The Great Bank Failure at Washington.

[From the Washington Chronicle, 7th inst.]

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank of this city will lead to an investigation into the manner of depositing public funds by disbursing officers. When a National Bank is designated as a Government depository, Government securities have to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as collaterals for the money placed there to be drawn upon by the United States Treasurer. But it is now asserted that these collateral securities do not cover the deposits of disbursing officers, who are simply on a par with the other depositors, and liable to all the consequences. If this is the law, the paymasters have been unjustly treated, as they have been expressly ordered to have their drafts from the Treasury remain on deposit in the banks on which those drafts were drawn. And it is not many weeks since a paymaster here was directed by the Treasurer to remove a portion of the funds to his credit from one National Bank here to another. Perhaps before the investigation into the affairs of the Merchants' Bank is over, we may have some curious disclosures about the profits of National Banks on deposits, and the share thereof given to the disbursing officers who have made those deposits.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 7th inst.]

On the subject of "safety" this explosion in Washington will bring home to the public a sharp knowledge of the fact that the new associations afford no safety except to their circulation. The notes are well enough secured, but that is all. As for the depositors, the small stockholders and other creditors, where are they? This failure, as well as that of the Venango, Petroleum and other banks, shows that they have no safety whatever when the officers and directors choose to violate the laws. The whole subject then comes up for the revision of the public and stringent action by the Government authorities, and they should not allow the warning to pass unheeded.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, 7th inst.]

In the present case the leading facts appear to be as follows: The capital of the bank is $200,000, the circulation $180,000, the deposits about $750,000, of which about $300,000 were public moneys placed in the bank by Major Paulding, a paymaster in the army; and the failure of the bank appears to have been produced by the Directors permitting one of their number, Mr. Bayne, a Baltimore stock speculator, to draw from the bank for the use of his firm, about $600,000, which he seems to have employed in ruinous speculations. Neither the bank nor the Baltimore house seem to have assets of any value, except the United States bonds which secure the circulation, and a deposit of $100,000 with the United States Treasurer as security for any public moneys deposited in the bank, so that nearly the whole of the deposits, including the $300,000 of public money, are swept away. Such are the facts in brief, and they afford an opportunity for calling attention to some points in the law governing National Banking Associations and the mode of conducting the affairs of this bank in particular, as it is perhaps a type of others which business men and the Comptroller of the Currency would do well to look after.

Section Twenty-nine of the act of June 3d, 1864, provides that the total liabilities of any National Banking Association, of any person or firm, for moneys borrowed, "shall at no time exceed one-tenth of the capital stock of such Association actually paid in." This provision of law restricted the Merchants' Bank, whose capital was but $200,000, from lending to Bayne, or any other person, more than $20,000; yet, it seems that he was furnished with not only one-tenth of the capital of the bank, but with $600,000, which is four times the entire amount of the capital. Such being the case, it is important to refer to section fifty-three of the same act, which declares that if the Directors "shall violate or knowingly permit any of its officers or agents to violate the act referred to, the charter shall be forfeited, and every such director shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which any other person sustains in consequence of such violation." This liability is in addition to that imposed on them as shareholders, to an amount of double the par value of their stock. Directors and stockholders in National banking associations should therefore take care to understand the nature of these obligations imposed on them by law, and they should see that it will not do for them to fall into the pernicious habit of handing over the management of their associations, in blind confidence, to one or two persons, whether they be officers or directors.

[From the Washington Correspondent of the New York Times.]

It appears that the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, is more hopeless than was at first supposed, and the Government's loss on account of Paymaster Paulding is greater than that I stated in my despatch of Friday night. The amount on deposit in the bank to the credit of Paulding is over $750,000. As stated before, the last draft drawn in his favor on the Merchants' National Bank was in January last, for $100,000. Since that time drafts in his favor, on other depositories, have been drawn to the amount of $2,000,000. The inference is that Paulding has been drawing from the other depositories and depositing in the Merchants' National Bank, in disobedience of a circular order from the Paymaster General. The following is a copy of the order referred to:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 2d, 1865.

To —— Chief Paymaster:

SIR: Whenever drafts are remitted by the Treasury to yourself, or to your disbursing credit, with any authorized depository, (Sub-Treasury or National Bank,) you will keep the same on deposit in that place until exhausted by your checks in process of your official requirements. In other words, the practice of transferring large sums from the place where the Treasury places them to your credit, to other places or depositories, in the same city or neighborhood, is peremptorily forbidden. Nor will any such transfers be made from one city to another, except as public necessity shall demand. It is desirable and proper that the depositories which furnish the funds shall have the benefit of the deposit during the process of disbursement.

B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster General U. S. A.

[From the National Intelligencer, 7th instant.]

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank continues to excite general attention. The loss on account of the Government, directly and indirectly, will be larger than was at first estimated, while the prospect for resumption or any hope for the depositors has pretty nearly been abandoned. The concern seems to have been hollow as a bubble, and the money that has been so freely fed it by verdant ones has all been lost. The majority of stock is in the hands of men who are not responsible. The law holds every man for the amount of his stock in addition to that stock. The committee who were appointed to examine the assets of Mr. Bayne, of Baltimore, report that out of over $600,000 they cannot to-day realize two per cent in cash. It is understood that the firm of Bayne & Co., of Baltimore have assigned their assets, which are probably not much better than as follows: $50,000 for the benefit of Baltimore creditors; $150,000 for the benefit of the Merchants' National Bank here, and the balance for their general creditors. There appears to be a large amount of money on deposit by the officer in charge of the Indian Trust fund, and also two disbursing officers of the Post Office Department, several Paymasters and Quartermasters have various amounts on deposit, but it seems very difficult to learn the exact amount of the deposits or the names of the losers. They cannot be known for a few days. Comptroller Clark has appointed J. C. Kennedy of New York, receiver, and ordered the bank into liquidation. An examination will take place to-morrow of the assets and liabilities, but Col. E. Paulding is the Department Paymaster of this district, which consists of the District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina. He has had at various times several millions of dollars on hand, and has always borne the very best reputation for honor and integrity. His securities are Hon. Bayne and Kline, both directors in the bank, and it is probably to their influence that there is due the large deposits placed in this bank. General Schenck, not being satisfied with the way the bank did their business, the first of last January drew on the last of the Government money for the Pay Department and has since had none deposited there. Colonel Paulding had not only not drawn out that money, but having withdrawn money from Southern banks allowed it to accumulate there, when ten days ago, at the request of another bank officer, he transferred $75,000 more to this bank. Last week, and but a very few days before the suspension, he was notified by the cashier that the bank was in trouble and wanted help. He was then induced to draw out $200,000 more from another National Bank, and deposit it there. None of these operations were known to Paymaster General Brice, and the latter ones are in direct violation of a clear order of the War Department, forbidding the transfer of money from one bank to another without orders. It should be remembered that no bank in the world has any security for depositors, and the National Bank act only provides for security, to a certain extent, of such Government money as is placed there by the orders of the United States Treasurer; and so long as it is subject to his orders, there is no law to warrant any officer of any Department, either in interior or general, to make deposits there. This is the first time the National Bank act has been found to be defective, and the proper remedies will soon probably be applied. Colonel Paulding, personally, it appears had but $550,000 on deposit, but the various officers who were subordinates of his, and whose funds he placed there, had considerable, and it may reach the figures named on Saturday, $750,000. In any event it will be but little short of that. The Paymaster General has ordered a board of inquiry into Colonel Paulding's accounts which will commence its investigation on Tuesday.

An Immense Mortgage on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

[From the Freeport Journal of May 2.]

The largest mortgage probably ever recorded in this county, was filed for record on the 19th inst. It is executed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, to Samuel J. Tilden, of the city of New York, to secure the payment of two millions five hundred thousand dollars. It covers six hundred and three miles of railroad, and all the depot grounds and other lands and rolling stock belonging to the same. The lines of road covered by the mortgage, are the following: The road from Chicago to Green Bay, Wisconsin, 242 miles; from Chicago to Fulton, Illinois, 136 miles; from Chicago to Freeport, 121 miles; from Kenosha, Wisconsin, to Rockford, 73 miles, and from Belvidere to Beloit, 21 miles. The United States revenue stamp affixed to the mortgage is for $2,500. The fee for recording was $15.00.

STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

Annual Session—Second Day—Discussions—Deciduous Teeth.

The Illinois State Dental Society, now in session in this city, met yesterday morning at nine o'clock pursuant to adjournment of the day previous—Dr. Lewis in the Chair.

After reading and approval of the minutes, the members proceeded to the discussion of the subjects selected by the committee appointed for that purpose—first taking up that of the eruption of deciduous teeth. Interesting remarks were made by Messrs. Allport, Sherwood, Overholser, Foltz, Cushing, Wilson and Park.

The meeting next took up the subject of the proper method of the treatment of decay in deciduous teeth.

Dr. Sherwood stated that his plan of practice was to file the decay from the smaller teeth, but in the cases of the molar teeth he invariably filled them.

Dr. Nelson had found great difficulty with children, in properly preparing the cavity, so that the filling would preserve the teeth for any great length of time. In cases where he could not keep them still, he had destroyed the pulp till afterwards. He had sometimes used creosote, and afterwards, in [illegible], had succeeded in preparing the cavity. He had found benefit in using iced water in allaying sensibility.

Dr. Foltz, Dr. Sherwood, and Drs. Noble, Lewis, Wilson, Park, and others, offered remarks.

President Lewis said he had had but little experience in treating deciduous teeth. He had filled a good many, and generally with amalgam. He had never, in fifteen or twenty years experience, seen any bad results from it. He had not attempted to destroy the nerves in many deciduous teeth, and had found it difficult to get parents to consent to it—they wanted the teeth taken out, and the child relieved from suffering. When he found teeth in an ulcerated condition he advised that they should be taken out.

Dr. Wilson offered a suggestion that the order of discussion would be much better if placed before the society a long time before its meeting occurred. That which had deterred him from destroying the pulp of a tooth, was that it arrested absorption, but he didn't know but it would be better than to remove the teeth. It was a question in his mind whether or not it was best to remove the tooth or destroy the pulp. He had generally destroyed the pulp. It seemed to him that the longer teeth were kept in the head the better the ends of nature would be subserved.

Dr. Sherwood had filled the teeth of children with amalgam instead of gold. He had done it, in some instances, in one and a half minutes.

Dr. Dean saw no objection to amalgam, but thought that it would take him two minutes! After the subject had been discussed at some length the Society passed to the consideration of—"Under what circumstances should deciduous teeth be extracted, to avoid an improper arrangement of the permanent teeth?" The subject was discussed by Drs. Wilson, Foltz, Dean and Overholser.

The next question of discussion was—"The proper treatment of first permanent molars." Opinions on the point seemed to be divided, some of the gentlemen arguing in favor of the removal of the deciduous teeth, and others in favor of treating them as they would permanent teeth. Messrs. Overholser, Foltz, Wilson, Dean and Cushing participated.

The next question discussed was, What preparation of gold is best for filling teeth?

Dr. O. Wilson believed that the softer the foil the better. With all his trying he was unable to prepare every cavity so that the walls would exhibit that smooth condition he would like. He preferred the adhesive foil, and used it a great deal, but was more successful in using soft foil.

Dr. Honsinger was decidedly in favor of crystal gold for filling teeth. He thought foil was good till he found what he considered better. He only used foil for old fang filling. The advantage of crystal gold over foil was its welding properties. The chief difficulty in using all crystal gold had been in attempting to work it too rapidly. He used it in small pieces. He thought that a prejudice had been created against crystal gold from the use of an imperfect article.

Dr. Cushing believed that some could have as good filling with soft foil as others could, with adhesive foil or crystal gold, in filling cavities. He was an advocate of adhesive foil.

Dr. Baker had formerly used crystal gold, in some cases; but within a few years he had found they could do the same thing with foil, and he liked it better. He combined soft gold, or annealed gold, with crystal gold.

Dr. Park learned to fill teeth with soft foil, but since his absence from the city, had tried different methods of filling—with cylinders and adhesive gold, which he described at some length. He could pack more soft gold into a cavity than he could adhesive gold, and had come to the conclusion that he could work the non-adhesive gold more rapidly and successfully.

Dr. Sherwood had used a great variety of manufactured gold, but as a general rule he used soft foil.

Dr. Allport said that the proper material for tooth he regarded as of great importance for this reason. Some used one material, or had a particular method of using it. He had seen as good operations with soft foil as with crystal gold, and with crystal or adhesive gold as with anything. It depended more on the skill of the operator than anything else. He thought that in the large majority of cases more could be accomplished in a given length of time with soft foil than with any other materials. It had the property of taking hold better, and would pass to its place a larger quantity in a given length of time than that of an adhesive character.

Dr. Sherwood invited the members of the Society to visit his room in the evening, to witness some experiments with protoxide of nitrogen gas. The meeting then adjourned till half-past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society took up for discussion, the "Treatment of exposed pulps and filling pulp cavities."

Dr. M. S. Dean stated, that when he found the nerve exposed, he invariably used arsenic combined with creosote.

Dr. O. Wilson was not so much in favor as some, of treating the pulp of every tooth. Much depended on the mouth, the person and the constitution.

Dr. Overholser coincided with Dr. Wilson in the use of arsenic and creosote for destroying the pulp.

Dr. Foltz said that some used arsenic and creosote alone, while others combined morphine. He introduced it into the cavity and let it remain eight, twelve, eighteen or twenty-four hours, as the case may be, and then removed the pulp, cleaned out the cavity as much as possible, stopped up the outside and left it for a few hours, and then thoroughly cleaned the cavity, and then filled with gold and nothing else.

Dr. Crouse combined two parts of morphine with one of arsenic, and creosote sufficient to make a paste of it. The advantage was that there was not so much danger of getting too much arsenic into the tooth.

Dr. Honsinger never allowed a preparation to remain in the tooth to exceed eight hours, and where there was a single root, only six hours. He thought that where it was continued in the tooth a longer time it was detrimental.

Dr. Albaugh expressed views similar to those already given. He made it a point to use a small quantity of arsenic—only as much as was necessary to destroy the pulp.

Dr. Allport did not think, with a great many that the destruction of the pulp was a mechanical process by any means. He supposed that the arsenic destroyed the tissue, so far as it goes, by strangulation, the same as hanging a man. The trouble caused by arsenic he thought was owing to the bungling use of it. He had frequently seen cases where dentists had not been careful of its use when parts of the tooth had been destroyed. Dr. Allport proceeded to detail his manner of treating exposed pulps, and filling cavities, and several members proposed questions which elicited much information on the subject.

The Executive Committee recommended Drs. Wilson and Stone as members of the Society, Dr. Wilson as an honorary and Dr. Stone as an active member.

Dr. Haskell exhibited two specimens of ingenious dissections, one consisting of portions of the human head and face, and the other a section of an arm showing anatomical structures. The dissections were made by H. F. Ludwig, who was last winter a student of Rush College in this city, preparatory to graduating in the Cincinnati Dental College.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Dr. Sherwood's office in the Lombard Block at eight o'clock in the evening.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Donations—Theory of Terrestrial Rotation—Ozone and Epidemics.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences was held Tuesday evening in their rooms, in Metropolitan Block—Professor J. S. Jewett in the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes, the Secretary reported the following donations as having been received since the last meeting: From Dr. Hiram Wesner, minerals and specimens of woods from the Santa Clara Valley, California; from Rufus Blanchard, meteoric iron, from the Iron Mountain, Missouri; from E. W. Blatchford, about one hundred specimens of fish and two birds, from Clarke, Ind.; from Joel Reeves, five birds from Ainsworth, Ill.; from John Farnsworth, a male cormorant, killed near Chicago; from S. A. Kent, the same; from Bryan Lathrop, one mammal from Clarke, Ind.; from F. B. Lathrop, three mammals, thirty birds, three eggs of the Bittern, and one reptile from Cottage Hill, Ind.; from Dr. Elliott Coues, eighty-four birds from Arizona; from the Smithsonian Institute, twenty-five birds, from various localities; from D. Thompson, fourteen birds, from near Chicago; from F. J. Huse, fourteen birds from Evanston; from Dr. Lapham and G. H. Hathaway, a box of fresh water shells from Wisconsin; from George Scarborough, 200 specimens of shells, mostly large, from various localities; from Charles Mattison, one specimen of the raccoon from northern Illinois; from General J. D. Webster, coals and iron ores from Alabama; from Dr. Ellenwood, fossils from the Southern States; from G. L. Lansing, 170 shells, of eighty species, chiefly from the East Indies, and five birds, from Evanston, Illinois; from Flint Kennicott, two mammals and fifty-eight birds, from West Northfield, Illinois.

The Librarian acknowledged the receipt of the following articles since the last meeting: One quarter volume and fifty-one pamphlets, presented by Prof. Theodore Gill, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, John H. Redfield, Thos. Bland, and the United States Coast Survey; from Rufus Blanchard, Esq., a new map of the Northwestern States.

A resolution was adopted in favor of the publication of a paper introduced at a previous meeting by Mr. Sonne, with regard to the coleoptera found in the vicinity of Chicago.

The following gentlemen were elected resident members of the society:

Prof. S. H. Peabody, of Chicago High School; Rev. A. C. Barry, M. F. Barry, and Dr. Walter Hay.

The following amendment to the bye-laws, proposed at a previous meeting, was adopted, substituting for the words "and finance" in section 7, the words "and on proposals of new members, to whom shall be referred all applications for new membership."

Dr. Bartlett, upon invitation, delivered some interesting remarks upon a new method for indicating the rotary motion of the earth upon its object of determining the latitude of a given locality. The experiment had not been actually made feasible, but was offered as a suggestion. After the remarks of Dr. Bartlett, Dr. Blaney made some interesting observations upon storms, which he said would interfere with Dr. Bartlett's theory. He stated that the Smithsonian Institution was engaged in investigating this question.

Dr. Blaney moved that a committee be appointed to make observations regarding the relations which ozone bears to epidemic diseases in general, and cholera in particular. Carried.

Dr. Blaney further suggested that this committee should consist of six—two in each Division—and that they should obtain the assistance of others, located in various parts of the city, as they deemed most advisable for obtaining correct observations. The President pro tem appointed Doctors Blaney and Freer for the North Side; Doctors Hay and Andrews for the South, and Dr. Stimpson and Lake R. Hitt in the West Division.

The meeting then adjourned.

A BURGLARY NIPPED IN THE BUD.—On Monday night as officer Daniel Summers, of Captain Hamlin's West Side Merchants' Police, was walking his beat, he saw three men standing in the doorway of R. Bernauer's liquor store, corner of West Lake and Clinton streets. Approaching them he demanded to know why they were there, but without making any reply they moved to one side, when the officer discovered that there was a key in the door. He asked the fellows about this, and one of them suggested that perhaps some of the clerks had gone in and forgotten to remove the key. They remarked in the coolest manner possible that they would go round to the rear and see if such was not the case. With this they started, but instead of going to the back of the store, divided and ran in opposite directions. As Mr. Summers was alone, and did not happen to have been born triplets, of course he found it impossible to pursue all three at one time, and accordingly he took after the most corpulent of the trio, whom he succeeded in capturing. Taking him back to the store the officer [illegible] the key from the door [illegible] he called upon his captive to do [illegible] him. He did so with the greatest dexterity, but at the same time took occasion to drop several skeleton keys upon the sidewalk. The officer noticed the manœuvre, however, and took the keys along with the prisoner to the station. Upon searching him, a burglar's "jimmy," and a flask of [illegible] powder were found on his person. He was a sign[illegible] out in the Police Court [illegible] gave his name [illegible] give any information [illegible] session of his companions. [illegible] bail, he was committed for trial in the [illegible] Court.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the County [illegible]—Trial Calendars—Defaults and Judgments.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, *Judge*.—[illegible]dall. Leave to defendant to file cross bill and answer cause on hearing.

Dudley vs. The LaSalle Coal [illegible]. Motion by complainant to amend bill.

New Suits.—John Alstyne vs. W[illegible] Elijah Dougherty. Ejectment.

Oliver N. Bostwick, George B. [illegible] Clark and Isaac P. Greenwald [illegible]. Action of assumpsit to recover $2,900.

William Williston vs. John V. [illegible] Minor, Oscar Phelps, Alonzo [illegible] Stanton. Action of trespass.

The United States ex rel. Lawson [illegible] City of Galena. Mandamus.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—Before *John M. Wilson, Chief Justice, and* [illegible] *Gary, and Hon. John A. Jameson, Associates.*—Gardner et al. vs. [illegible]. Default and judgment for $1,082.30.

Stewart et al. vs. Huntington et al. [illegible] defendant, Mathew J. Huntington, [illegible].

Edwell vs. Parker et al. On motion of attorney dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Merrick et al. vs. Eneck et al. [illegible] defendants entered and [illegible].

Kreft et al. vs. Lounsbury et al. [illegible]

Schureman et al. vs. Ulrey. Default and judgment for $361.62.

Singer vs. Stafford. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Clark et al. vs. Gimbee. On motion of attorney, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Knowlton vs. Knight. Default and judgment for $100.

Wolf et al. vs. Parnly. Default and judgment for $251.50.

Schureman et al. vs. Smith. Default [illegible]

Sumner et al. vs. Tappan. Default [illegible]

Peck et al. vs. Vehon. Impleaded, etc. [illegible] defendant to plead by Monday [illegible].

Beckwith vs. Seymour. Default and judgment for $101.52.

Same vs. Lowther. Default, and judgment $365.74.

Same vs. Williams et al. Default, and judgment for $362.89.

Same vs. Beckwith et al. Default of defendant James Vye, and judgment against him for $16.73.

Same vs. Mattison. Default, and judgment $58.00.

Same vs. Mallany. Default, and judgment $93.69.

Mutlog vs. Schubert et al. Default of defendant Frank Shubert only entered.

White vs. Starnett. On trial.

Gebelhauer vs. Lill et al. Cause [illegible].

Sproul vs. Johnston et al. Default of defendants Johnston and Nathaniel P. Richmond, and judgment for $494.35.

Maidens vs. Yarnow. Default and judgment $736.75.

Coburn vs. Hemenschneider. Default and judgment for $253.

Clark vs. Smith. Default and judgment $258.14.

The trial calendar for to-day will embrace the following causes:

22. Myers et al. vs. Ashton.
24. Rock et al. vs. Young.
25. McDonald vs. McClellan.
26. Wright vs. Loveris.
27. Harrison vs. Murphy et al.
28. Wells et al. vs. Miller et al.
29. Aldrich vs. Redick.
31. Buschick et al. vs. Marple.
32. Walworth et al. vs. Same.
33. Smith vs. Wright.

New Suits.—The People ex rel. Lange et al. This was a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by Frederick Lange to recover possession of his son a boy of thirteen years of age, alleged to be wrongfully detained in custody by [illegible] Knees and his wife Charlotte Knees, and a woman named Louisa Schultze.

The petition sets forth that some time in 1855 the petitioner, being then a widower, left this city for California; that at the earnest solicitation of said Louisa Schultze, who was an aunt of the petitioner's first wife, he left his infant child in her possession, she promising that the boy should remain in her custody during the father's absence, and be cared for and educated without cost to the petitioner; that in January of the present year petitioner returned from California, when he found his son tending bar for the defendant Knees and his wife, at their grocery on Milwaukee avenue, with the consent and collusion of the said aunt; and that the said Knees refused to [illegible] complainant, and return him [illegible] to expend $400 in litigation to [illegible] carry the case to a higher [illegible] stuff." Petitioner asserts that [illegible] said bar, is compelled to [illegible] versation and ribald songs [illegible] rough set of men, and is in danger of being [illegible] and generally demoralized by bad associates.

By order of Judge Gary, the writ issued, returnable to the prayer of the petition.

William Little and Silas C. Edgar vs. Al[illegible] Taylor. Action of assumpsit by endorsee to recover an indebtedness of $184.08 on a note [illegible]. The writ issued upon the ground of [illegible].

The J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Robert [illegible] Farlane. Confession of judgment on a [illegible] ment note for $544.88, dated April [illegible], payable with interest one day after date.

Alexander Horton vs. William [illegible] clay Snyder, Carlos L. Ware and Thomas [illegible]. Action in debt to recover an indebtedness [illegible] and damages laid at a similar amount.

George Harris and Edward A. Banks vs. [illegible] M. Smith and —— Newell. Action of assumpsit by attachment to recover an indebtedness of [illegible].

The Eagle Works Manufacturing Company vs. James E. Lyon, George M. Pullman and [illegible] Moore. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—Before Hon. *Erastus S. Williams, Judge.*—[illegible] City of Chicago. Demurrer to declaration [illegible] ed, and plaintiff takes leave to amend [illegible].

Kurth vs. Maus et al. Cause dismissed [illegible] fendants' costs by agreement of parties.

Hitt et al. vs. Illinois Central Railroad Co. On trial.

The trial calendar for to-day will embrace the following cases:

123. Hammond vs. Mattera et al.
125. Danby vs. Heyden.
126. Conway vs. Whitler.
127. Cone et al. vs. Smith.
128. Conners et al. vs. City of Chicago.
129. Turtle et al. vs. Deans et al.
130. Harris vs. Webb.
131. Ingersoll vs. Smith.
135. London et al. vs. Lumberman's [illegible] Company.
138. McCarthy vs. Nelson.
139. McCarty vs. Nelson.
140. Weller vs. Taylor.

New Suits.—Agnes McDonald vs. [illegible] Joseph Ahrens, John Ahrens, and John [illegible]. Action of trespass to recover damages [illegible] $3,000.

Hannah T. Wyckoop vs. Ernest W. [illegible]. Petition for the appointment of a trustee.

Owen Crawley vs. Thornton Hendrickson. Action of assumpsit.

Leander Reed vs. First National Bank of [illegible]. Action of assumpsit to recover damages [illegible].

Guy H. Catting vs. Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company. Action of trespass on the case to recover damages laid at $3,000.

Thomas H. Courtney vs. Daniel J. W[illegible] John Wren, Anne G. Trumbull and [illegible] Fuller. Petition for a mechanic's lien.

RECORDER'S COURT OF CHICAGO.—Before *Hon. Van Buren, Judge.*—Maher et al. [illegible] well. Dismissed with procedendo.

McGrath vs. Shannon. Dismissed [illegible].

City of Chicago vs. Garrity et al. [illegible].

Conway vs. McAndrews. Default [illegible].

Osborne et al. vs. Reed. Verdict [illegible] guilty, and damages assessed at [illegible] plaintiff for new trial.

City of Chicago vs. Cutting et al. [illegible].

Same vs. O'Connor. Continued.

Same vs. Doolen. Continued.

Same vs. Silvey. Continued.

Same vs. Magner. Continued.

Same vs. Casey. Continued.

Same vs. Leach. Continued.

Same vs. McMonagle. Appeal [illegible] *procedendo.*

Same vs. Brockway [illegible] Same order.

Same vs. Hoekmann. Verdict [illegible] guilty.

Same vs. Kinney. Appeal dismissed.

City of Chicago vs. Dorland. Continued.

Caroline Christison vs. [illegible] Chancery. Same order.

Mary Meyers vs. Leo Meyers. [illegible] missed.

Samuel J. Russell vs. Sarah L. Russell. Default and referred to a Master.

Annie Putnam vs. Ezra Putnam. Decree of divorce entered.

James Handley vs. Mary Handley. Same order.

People vs. Henry Fisk. [illegible] aside.

Same vs. George Baker. Larceny. [illegible] guilty.

Same vs. Thomas Bolan and James Dixon. Plea of guilty for Bolan [illegible] Bolan.

Same vs. Thomas Beck. Larceny. [illegible] guilty; under age.

Same vs. Same. Larceny. [illegible]

Same vs. Anthony Cox. Larceny. [illegible] guilty.

Same vs. Wm. Elbert. Assault [illegible] weapon. Same plea.

Same vs. John Flynn. Larceny [illegible]

Same vs. Frank Guffe alias [illegible] ceny. Plea of guilty, under age.

Same vs. Ellen McKenna. [illegible] guilty.

Same vs. Wm. Murphy. Assault [illegible] murder. Same plea.

Same vs. Rosebelt. Larceny. [illegible]

Same vs. Thos. H. Welsh. Assault [illegible] man. Plea of guilty.

Same vs. John Jackson and Pat Kane. [illegible] ing stolen goods. Plea of not guilty. [illegible] Released on $1,000 surety bond [illegible].

The Grand Jury are in session. [illegible] ready returned twenty-five true bills, [illegible] their docket now stand 100 cases [illegible] and disposed of.

The trial of prisoners will commence [illegible] morning.

ST. GEORGE'S.—The regular annual meeting of St. George's Benevolent Association was held at their Hall on Monday evening last, when the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—A. Booth.
First Vice President—Dr. [illegible]
[illegible] President—Charles Auring.
Treasurer—Richard Slater.
Financial Secretary—J. North. [illegible] nancial Secretary—T. Porter.
Recording Secretary—S. L. Perkins.
Visiting Committee—J. Isbell, [illegible] Newbern.
Trustees—W. Wayman, B. [illegible] kinson.
Chaplain—Rev. George C. Street.
Physician—Dr. Slayter.
Auditors—W. P. Chadwick, W. [illegible] Bunyan.

The Badger Case—Statement of [illegible] Badger & Co.

As there have been so many [illegible] before the public in regard to our [illegible] H. Hutchings Badger and his [illegible] thought proper to state the facts [illegible] business, so far as we are concerned. [illegible]

He opened an account with us [illegible] of his business, with the [illegible] and agreement that he should [illegible] should confine himself to [illegible] a broker. [illegible] close his account if at any time we [illegible] speculating himself. [illegible]

[illegible]

action until the courts decide these questions of property. [illegible] We regarded Mr. Badger as good before the disclosures [illegible]. And until the 7th inst. was developed [illegible] upon which he had obtained the money [illegible] his deposit made the third of April. [illegible]

A. C. BADGER & Co.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1866.

The money market remains easy, but there is greater activity than for several days past. Owing to the recent great advance in wheat, the Produce dealers have been heavy borrowers, and discounts at the banks are increasing. The deposits, however, are still heavy, and prime paper is still in active demand at 10 per cent per annum. During the past ten days, quite a number of our bankers, in order to keep their surplus funds employed, have been investing in Cook County and Government securities—hence the advance in the rates of the former, and the active demand which exists for the latter.

Owing to increased shipments of Produce, the supply of Eastern Exchange has been greater to-day, but the demand still keeps up, and rates are very firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots have been sold among bankers to-day at a premium of 50@60c per thousand, and in this respect the offerings were heavier and the market more easy; but nearly all the banks doing a mercantile business have still to express currency daily to maintain their balances in New York.

The wholesale trade of the city was probably never before so active as at present. Consequently deposits are heavy, both in the city and country, and this renders the money market easier than is usual. Notwithstanding the great efforts that have been made by adventurers and politicians to turn the mercantile trade of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota to St. Louis, it is satisfactory to know that never before in the history of our city have our merchants sold as much goods to the towns and cities on the Mississippi River as they have done this season. This is due as much to the promptitude exercised by our merchants in filling orders as to the superiority of our position.

The Produce markets during the past twenty-four hours have been greatly excited, and we note quite a material advance in prices. The Wheat market particularly has been wildly excited, and heavy sales have been made at an advance of 10@15c per bushel. Owing to the scarcity of wheat in the country southwest and southeast of us, there has been a large importation into this market of Indiana and Ohio speculators, with large capital. Hence the recent sudden advance. It is also worthy of remark that quite a number of Rochester millers were in the Wheat market to-day, paying $1.80 per bushel for No. 1 Spring Wheat—the same article which the Rochester papers for six months past have been denominating "chicken wheat"—and which they could have purchased here a few months since at $1.20 per bu, but which they expected to depress by the aforesaid libellous articles to such an extent as to be able to purchase it for fifty or seventy-five cents per bu. Corn was active to-day at an advance of 1@1½c per bu. Oats ruled 1@2c per bu higher. Rye was active at an advance of 4@5c per bu. Provisions were firm but not very active, and there is no change to note in prices.

In another column will be found a letter from A. C. Badger & Co., in their own defence, with regard to the recent B. H. Badger case. As the President of the Clearing House is expected home to-day, the report of the committee appointed by that association on this case may be expected at an early date.

In another column we print numerous extracts from other journals, with regard to the recent failure of the Merchants' National Bank, at Washington, D. C. From all we can learn of this case, it seems to have been a deep laid conspiracy to rob the United States Treasury.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 129¼, advanced to 129¾, and closed at 129. The following are the quotations telegraphed to-day to James Boyd & Brothers:

10.30 a. m.	129¾	12.00 m.	129½
10.40 a. m.	129¾	12.45 p. m.	129½
11.00 a. m.	129½	1.35 p. m.	129½
11.15 a. m.	129½	2.00 p. m.	129⅜
11.30 a. m.	129½	3.00 p. m.	129
11.40 a. m.	129⅝	3.15 p. m.	129

Here the market for gold opened at 128⅝ and advanced to 129¾, and closed at 128. Silver is in demand at 118@120.

[illegible] A. C. Badger & Co.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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10.40 a. m.	[illegible]	12.45 p. m.	[illegible]
11.00 a. m.	[illegible]	1.55 p. m.	[illegible]
11.15 a. m.	[illegible]	2.00 p. m.	[illegible]
11.30 a. m.	[illegible]	2.45 p. m.	[illegible]
11.40 a. m.	[illegible]	4.15 p. m.	[illegible]

Here the market for gold opened at 129¾ and advanced to 129¾, and closed at 129. Silver is in demand at 118@120.

Government Bonds are active and firm. Seven-Thirties have advanced ¼ in New York, and the market for these securities here is consequently a shade higher. Compound Interest Notes are easier, in consequence of a slight decline in New York. We quote:

[illegible]

The local demand for Cook County Sevens is still very active, and we quote the market firm and higher. To-day heavy transactions took place at 98, closing firm—sellers holding at 98½. We quote Local Stocks as follows:

[illegible]

—The Boston *Advertiser* of Monday says: [illegible]

—The New York *Tribune* of Monday says: [illegible]

—The *Herald* of the same day says: [illegible]

—The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the week ending May 7th were:

[illegible]

[illegible]

—[illegible] D. A. Brayton loses $2,000 [illegible]

—The following companies had risks at the late fire at the New Haven Clock Company: [illegible]

—On Tuesday last the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company: [illegible] W. Russell, [illegible] George D. Jewett, James G. Batterson, Charles M. Pond, Leverett Brainard, William G. Allen, Francis B. Cooley, Charles T. Webster, Henry J. Johnson, Mark Skinner, Chicago; Wm. F. Russell, Philadelphia; Edwin Ray, Boston; and C. B. Erwin, New Britain. The financial condition of the Company is very encouraging.

—The Comptroller of the Currency, at Washington, furnishes the following statement of the condition of the National Banks of the United States on the morning of the first Monday in April:

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

—The Titusville *Herald* announces the arrest of Hon. C. V. Culver at Reno on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. At last accounts he was in custody awaiting bail, which had been fixed at $60,000. Mr. Austin, the Cashier of the Venango Bank, was arrested on similar charges, and gave bail in the sum of $60,000. The citizens of Franklin have suffered more severely than those of any [illegible] following named persons are principal losers: James S. Myers, $61,000; Richard Irwin, $40,000; L. D. Rogers, $40,000; John Duffield, $40,000; John Rynd, $120,000; N. R. Bucknell, $50,000; Thomas Hoge, $50,000. Here are seven persons whose losses approximate $400,000. The aggregate losses of the people at Franklin are probably double that amount. Truly, the failure is one of the most disastrous that has occurred for years, and by it a large number of deserving men will be irretrievably ruined.

—At a meeting of the New York Clearing House, held on Friday last, it was decided that the Bank of the Commonwealth must pay the Continental the amount of the check of which the certification was forged by John Ross. If the former bank or Independent, Cronise & Co., show that the paying teller of the Continental Bank acknowledged the certification to be genuine, the Continental will make the loss, which for the present falls on the Commonwealth. The rule of the Clearing House is, that the bank paying a worthless token must redeem it at once.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, May 9th, 1866, received by Joseph M. Lyons, Commission, Stock and Bond Broker, and dealer in Government Securities, No. 36 South Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1866.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were:

[illegible]

An active demand still exists for cargoes, and with a limited supply prices are well maintained; and in some cases slightly better prices are realized. Sales to-day were:

Cargo Schr Australia, from Pere Marquette, [illegible]

Cargo Schr Wm. Jones, from Marquette, [illegible]

Cargo Prop Baltic, from Green Bay, [illegible]

Cargo Schr Commencement, from White Lake, [illegible]

Cargo Schr [illegible], from Muskegon, [illegible]

Cargo Schr Liberty, from Kalamazoo, [illegible]

Cargo Schr Meridian, from Muskegon, [illegible]

Cargo Schr Three Bells, from White Lake, [illegible]

In the yards there is a fairly active trade doing, and the market is steady and firm. We quote retail prices as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE,
Wednesday Evening, May 9.

BEEF CATTLE—According to the Board of Trade report, the receipts and shipments since our last issue compared with the corresponding period of 1865, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that these shipments and receipts are really those of the day previous:

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—Received 1,381 bu; shipped 1,816 bu. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—Market dull. [illegible]

BEANS—Are entirely nominal at [illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....May 9.

Stmr Sea Bird, McNeary, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Planet, Wilkins, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Goodsmith, Buffalo, sundries.
[illegible]
Schr Correspondent, Jenney, Cleveland, [illegible] tons coal.
[illegible]
Schr Vermont, McVea, Pier Cove, [illegible] lumber.
[illegible]
Schr Commencement, Johnson, White Lake, [illegible] lumber.
[illegible]
Schr Liberty, [illegible], Kalamazoo, [illegible] lumber.
[illegible]
Scow John Lillie, Cornell, Holland, [illegible] lumber.
Scow Three Bells, Berentson, White Lake, [illegible] lumber.
Scow Adda, Davis, Kalamazoo, [illegible] lumber.

CLEARED.....May 9.

Stmr Sea Bird, McNeary, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Planet, Wilkins, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Stewart, [illegible], Manistee, sundries.
[illegible]
Bark British Lion, Parsons, Port Colborne, [illegible] bu corn.
Bark R. Gaskins, Lewis, Port Colborne, [illegible] bu corn.
Bark Ocean Wave, Stroath, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 3:30 p. m., for the West.

The Joliet Accommodation connects with Express Freight for Way Stations.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*12:00 noon
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:10 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Evanston	2:00 p. m.	3:50 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Miscellaneous.

THE OLDEST BRAND OF FLOUR SOLD IN THIS MARKET.

Lockport Hydraulic Mills.

20 Years Reputation.

We have resumed the manufacture of this favorite brand of flour (suspended for six months for want of suitable Wheat).

We shall use only the best Minnesota Wheat, and having mills of large capacity and the best construction, we shall be able to keep a full stock at all times and of quality second to none in the West.

Our barrels are made at our own shops from thoroughly seasoned materials, and, as heretofore, for neatness, strength and finish, are unsurpassed.

Mills at Lockport, Illinois.

Chicago Office and Warehouse, 254 & 256 South Water Street.

Chicago, May 7th, 1866. NORTON & CO.

Bran, Shorts, Mill Screenings, Middlings and Shipstuff, Ground Feed, Kiln Dried Bolted Corn Meal, in Sacks or Barrels.

For sale in lots to suit. NORTON & CO., 254 & 256 South Water street.

THE GOLDEN WEST.

A supply of this choice brand of White Winter Wheat Flour for sale to the trade or by single barrel by

NORTON & CO.,
254 & 256 South Water street.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to the Fire-Proof Brick Warehouse, Nos. 254 and 256 South Water street.
Chicago, May 7th, 1866. NORTON & CO.

NORTON & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1848,)
MILLERS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Proprietors of Norton & Co's Line of Canal Boats (leave daily for Lockport, semi-weekly for Lasalle and St. Louis.) Mills and Warehouse, Lockport, Illinois. Chicago Warehouse 254 & 256 South Water street. [illegible]

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Choice Milling Wheat,

SPRING AND WINTER,

In lots of 1 car load to 30,000 bushels, selected

ESPECIALLY FOR MILLERS,

Of varieties known as

Amber Milwaukee,
Wisconsin Club,
Wisconsin White Winter.

And ship in bags or bulk, without transfer at Chicago to all points East, South and West. Orders solicited, which shall have prompt attention.

RICE BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants, Milwaukee, Wis.
Samples can be seen at office C. H. Rice & Co., [illegible] So. Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

Purchasing Agency.

Established for the purchase of anything in Chicago, the execution of commissions of all kinds, and the transaction of a General Agency business for the benefit of people in the country. [illegible]
W. S. PHILBROOK & CO.,
89 Washington street.

Cook County Scrip.

Notice is hereby given that I am now prepared to redeem, on presentation, all County Scrip issued prior to the [illegible] of September, [illegible]
JESSE M. ALLEN,
County Treasurer.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

GEORGE H. DADD, Sr.,
Has removed his office to [illegible] corner of [illegible] Residence 241 Erie street, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

Dr. [illegible]

Is the only Physician at a Specialty now in the city [illegible]

[illegible] Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office, Post Office Box 154, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor B. now devotes most of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of incessant misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B. by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

Agua de Magnolia.

The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860—X.

The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

"CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st. Philad'a."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruddy complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, etc., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Keyser.

[illegible]

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture of fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to the bulk; if I did other Buchus would outdo yours, but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER.

August 11, 1865.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

Dr. J. Spear Lanier's Specific Pills.

The only reliable remedy for the radical cure of Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Losses, Want of Energy, General Debility and Nervous Affections. This remedy has been used by the Doctor some 20 years in his practice with remarkable success. Price, single box, $1.00; 6 boxes, $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Post Office Drawer 5790, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. J. Spear Lanier's Female Specific.

This remedy has been successfully used in all cases of Suppression and Irregularities incidental to married and single ladies. The testimony as to the invaluable virtues of it over all others is incontestible. Sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. Address Post Office Drawer 5790, Chicago, Ill.

Arrival.

It will be seen by noticing the advertisements that Dr. J. SPEAR LANIER, of Quebec, has arrived here, and intends making a permanent residence in Chicago, and will open a suite of rooms for the treatment of all Private Diseases incidental to the human family. His success has been unparalleled, and of the many patients from the Western States with whom he has been in correspondence, and to whom he has successfully prescribed by mail on a representation of their cases to him, he has many testimonials.

For the present he can be addressed at Chicago, P. O. Drawer 5790.

Dr. Webster.

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and uneasiness in female society, uncleanliness, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital powers, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—can be fully restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call: a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Dotier, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermot, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gates, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershatt, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

No Excuse for a Bald Head!—UPHAM'S MARACHELLA causes the hair to grow on bald heads, prevents it from falling out, and promotes the growth of the beard and moustache. [illegible] FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the hair, whiskers and moustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples removed at once by the use of UPHAM'S Freckle, Tan and Pimple Banisher. [illegible] FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

Dr. Boroughs.

173 Wells street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

Formerly of James Lock Hospital, New Orleans, [illegible] treatment of private and [illegible] diseases [illegible] who has devoted the last twenty years [illegible] has issued a book.

Read what the Davenport Democrat, of February, 1866, says of the Book and Dr. James:

"THE MESSENGER.—This valuable little book, bearing [illegible] should be placed in the hands of every young man in the country. The author, Dr. James, 200 Randolph street, Chicago, [illegible] one of the most distinguished medical physicians in the Southern States previous to the rebellion, but on account of his political opinions, was forced to seek safety in the North. To his profession he has devoted the last twenty years assiduously, and has built up a reputation second to none in that country."

Private Matters.

DR. CLARKE, 107 Clark street, [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.—Ladies suffering from delicate derangements and female troubles can consult Dr. Clarke with the assurance of speedy relief. [illegible] Address all letters to Dr. CLARKE, 4 Larmon Block, Chicago.

Scrofula.

This disease is often so deceitful in its nature, and so deep seated in the human system, that it sometimes [illegible] But we say without fear of contradiction that LANDERN'S BLOOD PURIFIER is a suitable medicine for this complaint. Many who have [illegible] We recommend afflicted ones to try it. Prepared by R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. For sale by BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, and Druggists generally.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He also tells the characteristics of the opposite sex [illegible] Call at 218 East Madison-st., (upstairs,) between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a celebrated physician, and obtained his method of treatment, I desire to send to sufferers from self-abuse the means by which they can be permanently cured. All communications confidential. Address with stamp, W. H. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 5458, Chicago, Ill.

Banking and Exchange.

LIPMANN & ELLERY,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

20 Broad St., New York.

Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Particular attention given to the following stocks:

American Express Co.	National Express Co.
Adams Express Co.	National Bankers' Express Co.
U. S. Express Co.	Western Union Telegraph Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Express Co.	United States Telegraph Co.
Harnden Express Co.	Russian Amer'n Telegraph Co
Southern Express Co.	Insulated Telegraph Co.

National Express and Transportation Co.

Petroleum and Mining shares; Government, State, Town, and County Bonds.

Advances made on the above securities.

REFERENCES:

Imp'rs. & Traders' Bank; Mechanics' Banking Ass'n; Hoyt, Sprague & Co.; Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

DEALERS IN

Twines, Cordage, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Duck,

205 and 207 South Water Street, corner Wells, Chicago.

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West, of

MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVAS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting,

Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Broom Twines, all qualities, Wrapping Twines, in bundles or barrels, Bell and Sash Cords, Nets and Seines.

Cotton, Flax & Hemp Twines

of every description.

Tents of Every Kind.

Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Flags and Banners.

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations, constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD. J. B. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

217 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS.

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, &c.

OLD CANVAS AND HOISTING MACHINES FOR STORES

FLAGS

Of every description.

Business Cards

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HIGHWINES and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Liberal advancements made on consignments.

OPERA! OPERA!

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers and Novelties,

Especially adapted for the

PRESENT OPERA SEASON.

Also a full line of NEW AND DESIRABLE MILLINERY GOODS, just received and now opening at

90 Lake Street.

Always on hand a good assortment of Corsets and Hoop Skirts of the best quality and style. Our prices always as low as any store in the city. G. A. CARY, 90 Lake-st., opp. the Tremont House.

HOWE'S PATENT TRUSS

BOOMER, BOYINGTON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

Works, South of 14th St., bet. State and Clark.

Office, No. 14 Dearborn St.

P. O. Drawer 5849, Chicago, Ill.

Contractors, Builders of Bridges, Roofs and Turn Tables. Dimension Timber and Lumber furnished to order. Sawing and Planing to order, done at Works.

BURNETTIZING.

We have the only Burnettizer in this section of the country, and are now prepared to Burnettize Railroad Ties, Bridge and Dock Timber, Fence Posts, Sidewalk Plank, Timbers, Shingles in the Bundle, &c., &c. By subjecting Timber to this process, about 200 per cent is added to its life.

MOWING AND REAPING

MACHINE

KNIVES AND SICKLES.

The undersigned, pioneers in the manufacture of Knives and Sickles for Mowing and Reaping Machines now give their exclusive attention to this branch of their former business, and solicit orders from makers of machines for cutters of superior quality and style [illegible] The merits of these goods are known by the leading implement makers of the country, many of whom have been supplied by us for the past ten years.

THE WHITMAN & MILES MAN'FG. CO.,
West Fitchburg, Mass.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
226 & 228 Lake street,
Chicago, Ill.

Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of QUIRIN, ARBOGAST & CO., is this day dissolved.

JACOB QUIRIN,
GEORGE ARBOGAST,
PHILIP QUIRIN.

Chicago, May 7, 1866.

OFFICE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.,
128 Washington street,
CHICAGO, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Chicago, for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1866. Polls open [illegible]

JOHN TYRRELL, President.
ORVILLE PAGE, Secretary.

Kenosha Cheese Box Factory.

Boxes furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. Apply to SAMMONS & SON, Box 431, Kenosha, Wis.

Medical.

Notice to the P

The following is the [illegible]

In the year 186[illegible], the writer [illegible] Business in the city of [illegible] engaged, made several [illegible] most [illegible] Chemistry [illegible] and sold by the Medical Faculty [illegible] offering them before the public [illegible] time [illegible] advertising [illegible] Known of the profession [illegible] minds of many [illegible] or NOSTRUMS, but through the advice [illegible] those who had used them [illegible]

After eighteen years' [illegible] small way, the popularity of my articles [illegible] to all parts of the United States, and [illegible] out Foreign countries—and this is the [illegible] Every means has been [illegible] principled dealers since their merit [illegible] been known—such as advertising [illegible] less price, consisting of other preparations [illegible] copying my advertisements—but I am [illegible] that out of the many who have resorted [illegible] have been successful.

MY OBJEC

In this notice is to make [illegible] and respectable dealers, believing [illegible] years' exertions, that the Druggists [illegible] nance such proceedings, and that the [illegible] my articles may not be damaged by the [illegible] or spurious ones.

Knowing that many may read this [illegible] unacquainted with me, I append a few [illegible] those of my native city, and whose [illegible] in all parts of the world:

"Being personally acquainted with Mr. [illegible] hold, it affords me pleasure in stating I [illegible] favorably impressed with his energy [illegible] and gratified at his success."

WM. WEIGH[illegible]
Firm of Powers & We[illegible]
Ninth and Brown streets, P[illegible]

[Evening Bulletin, Philadelphi[illegible]

"When on a visit to the city of New Yo[illegible] since, I was induced to call on our [illegible] townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggi[illegible] N. Y. His store is a MODEL—a perfe[illegible] handsomest of any kind we have ever [illegible] are of viewing, and so extensive, being [illegible] five stories in height, and over 200 feet de[illegible] affords us much pleasure to know that [illegible] successful, and it is ample evidence of the [illegible] articles—as in our whole business exper[illegible] not known of the success of any articles [illegible] —advertising merely bringing the [illegible] people."

[Boston Herald.]

"We do not like to advertise worthl[illegible] articles calculated to deceive our read[illegible] we see an advertiser like Mr. Helmbold, [illegible] known for years, gradually extend hi[illegible] from year to year until he becomes the [illegible] tiser in the United States, we are satisfied [illegible] statements in regard to his articles, must be correct."

The writer reluctantly inserts the above, and would not do so were he not a stranger to many; and concludes by stating the names of his articles, and the diseases for which they have been used by many thousands with complete success."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HELMBOLD'S

Extract of Buchu

Will cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures Pain or Weakness in the Back, Strictures, &c. Cures Weak Nerves, Loss of Memory, Trembling, Dimness of Vision.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

Is a pure fluid extract, not a weak tea or infusion. Is the one thing needful for all complaints incident to Females. For particulars send for Circular.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

Cures Gravel and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women, or Children; in fact, ALL DISEASES requiring the aid of a Diuretic. It is the greatest Tonic and Diuretic known—perfectly safe, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of

SARSAPARILLA,

Highly Concentrated.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup of Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact, it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Ask for Helmbold's.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and by this means avoid Counterfeits.

[illegible]

Pills

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—[illegible]

[illegible] that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found [illegible] Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar four boxes will be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the country. Sold everywhere.

Asiatic Cholera

Will be positively and certainly cured by

The Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup

It is a sure PREVENTIVE if used in the Diarrhea, which always precedes CHOLERA. Let no one venture to be without it. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S

Sarsaparilla, $1.00; Eye Lotion, 25 cts.
Pile Remedy, $1.00; Health Bitters, 25c.
Green Mountain Ointment, 25 cents
Fever and Ague Remedy, 50 cents.
Consumptive Balm, $3.00.
Children's Panacea, 50 cents.

Are all unequalled for the diseases they are designed to cure.

THE GRAEFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH is a book of 300 pages, and is a complete Family guide to the cause, prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Sent by mail, post paid, on the receipt of 25 cents, by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

All the Graefenberg Family Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 William street, N. Y.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, J. H. REED & CO.,
H. SCOVIL, Chicago, Ill.
GREENE & BUTTON, H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
PARDEE & CLARK, Madison, Wis.
ALLEN & YOUNG, Dubuque, Iowa.
BENTON, BROTHERS & CO., McGregor, Iowa.
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, Minn.

And by Dealers Everywhere.

● ● ●

CONSTITUTION WATER.—CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also, DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of decay.

Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once rebraced, revivified and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

[illegible] Try it in these cases, and you will give your praise to CONSTITUTION WATER.

MALES OR FEMALES, are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through your hips? "CONSTITUTION WATER" relieves you like magic.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.
W. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Agents, Chicago.

Railroads.

Office Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company.

NEW YORK, April [illegible], 1866.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on [illegible] day of June next.

The poll will be opened at eleven (11) a. m. and closed at [illegible]

C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, May 1, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, [illegible]

JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y.

Proposals.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, [illegible]

Washington, D. C., April [illegible], 1866.

[illegible]

F. J. CRILLY, [illegible]

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife, Mary E. Clark, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, [illegible]

GEO. J. CLARK.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Money ready for payment for damages for opening an alley between Jefferson and Desplaines streets [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, [illegible]

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works, that the money is in the hands of the City Treasurer ready to be paid over to the owner or owners entitled to the damages awarded [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING, GRADING AND PLANKING ALLEY IN Block [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 2, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their Office, until [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, May 16th, 1866, for the filling, grading and planking of the alley [illegible] according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

No improvement will be paid for from the special assessment levied to defray its cost, when the same shall be collected.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Planking Alley [illegible]" and be accompanied with a $[illegible] bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Money ready for payment for the extension of an alley [illegible]

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Money ready for damages for [illegible]

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years the following described tracts and lots of land belonging to the School Fund, viz.:

[illegible]

CHARLES [illegible], School Agent, [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Money for damages for the opening of Thirty [illegible] street, ready for payment.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 1, 1866.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works that the money [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING, FILLING AND PAVING SOUTH WELLS STREET FROM VAN BUREN TO TAYLOR STREET.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 1, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND [illegible]

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago: [illegible]

J. B. RICE, Mayor.

Attest: A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Money ready for payment for [illegible]

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

[illegible]

Before and Since.—J. B. Lambie who formerly has been engaged in business at No. 72 Lake street, [illegible] Clark street, [illegible]

Personal.—T. B. Steinhaus, Esq., editor of the Salt Lake Telegraph, and Mr. Nesbit, of Wm. Jennings & Co., passed through this city yesterday, on their way to New York. They had rather a tedious trip from Salt Lake. [illegible]

Hon. John Wentworth arrived in this city on Sunday morning last, and is spending a few days on his farm.

Pocket Picking.—We clip the following from an exchange. We have not yet heard of Mr. McCaw's loss through police channels:

"An old man named John McCaw, living in Lexington, Kentucky, was relieved of [illegible] by a pickpocket, just as he was stepping on the train in the Indianapolis & Cincinnati depot, at Cincinnati, Thursday night. [illegible]"

Died.—On the evening of Saturday last, in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, Robert W. Morris, Esq., of the firm of Ryerson & Morris, lumber merchants of this city. [illegible]

Presentation.—Last Saturday evening, the employes of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad presented Alderman N. W. Huntley, Master Mechanic of the road, with a gold-headed cane, as a token of their esteem. [illegible] "Presented to N. W. Huntley, by the employes of the C. & M. R. R., as a token of their esteem."

Good Templars.—At a regular meeting of the [illegible] North Lodge," No. [illegible] held at their Hall on Monday evening, May 7th, 1866, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: [illegible]

Not a Fire.—Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday morning among the occupants of [illegible] block, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, by the discovery of a large volume of smoke issuing from the windows of a room in the upper story. [illegible]

Threatened to Commit Murder.—While laboring under a "delusion," James Griffin, who resides on the corner of Union and Fourth streets, seized a hatchet and flourished it in dangerous proximity to his wife's head, at the same time swearing that he was going to butcher her in a few minutes. [illegible]

West Madison Street—Gross Negligence.—The work on West Madison street, the filling, grading and paving from the river to Halsted is proceeding with considerable rapidity. [illegible]

Reformed Dutch Synod.—The Particular Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of Chicago commenced its regular annual session yesterday, in the church corner of West Monroe and Sangamon streets. The Synod was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Rev. Abraham Thomson.
Assessor—Rev. C. Vander Veen.
Clerks—Rev. J. W. Beardslee and Rev. P. Lepeltak.

No business of importance was transacted during the day. [illegible]

The German Emigrant Society.—This Society makes the following report of its business for the month of April: [illegible]

A Robbery Frustrated.—Yesterday forenoon a man giving his name as Louis A[illegible] was examined in the Police Court before Justice Sturtevant, on the charge of attempted robbery, [illegible]

The Soldiers' Home—Inauguration.—The [illegible] building erected by the [illegible] of the Soldiers' Home in this city, [illegible] will be formally inaugurated. [illegible]

A Splendid Safe—With Some Words about its Present Possessor. [illegible]

In former years Chicago [illegible]

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.

Meeting of Stockholders—Reports—The Operations of the Winter.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Washington Skating Park was held last evening at the park, Mr. J. DeLong, the Vice President, in the chair.

Mr. H. C. Middaugh, the Secretary, presented the report of the Treasurer, from which it appears that the balance in the treasury in July, 1865, was [illegible]. The total receipts to date amounted to $10,914.[illegible], making a total of $10,956.[illegible]. The total disbursements to date were [illegible]. The balance now in the treasury is [illegible]. The report was adopted and placed on file.

The Secretary reported that the past winter, compared with the previous season, had been a very favorable one for those who enjoyed skating sports. [illegible]

The report was adopted.

It was moved that the funds of the Association now in the hands of the Treasurer, amounting to [illegible], be divided among the shareholders at the rate of [illegible] per share, on the 15th instant, at the office of the Treasurer, M. D. Buchanan, Merchants' National Bank. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.—McKean Buchanan and his daughter, Virginia, have been playing a star (of telescopic magnitude) engagement here for nine eventful [illegible], the last production being the "Jibbenainosay; or, Nick of the Woods." Next Monday we are promised a relief from the dreary waste by the appearance of Mdlle. Zoe, in the "French Spy." To-night the Jibbenainosay will be repeated.

Museum.—The Octoroon has been on the stage since the beginning of the week, and is nightly received with great favor. [illegible]

The Grover Dramatic Company.—Messrs. Grover & Hess, who are well remembered as having given us a brief but very acceptable season of dramatic entertainment, in the Opera House, will reopen here, for another short period, on Monday. [illegible] Mr. Murdoch taking the part of the young Prince, a character in which he has no superiors, and very few equals. Tuesday evening, "Alfred Evelyn;" Wednesday afternoon, "East Lynne," in the evening "Wild Oats." [illegible]

Colchester, the medium, gives a seance to-night in the Opera House Music Hall, for the benefit of the Children's Progressive Lyceum.

The Rain of Tuesday—A Few Figures.

We had a glorious rain-fall on Tuesday, one which, although materially increasing the dirty appearance of the streets, was yet worth the labors of a thousand men, in effecting the cleansing of the city from the real filth which is so dangerous as a breeder of contagion. [illegible]

To the acre	[illegible]	pounds.
" "	[illegible]	tons.
To the square mile	[illegible]	pounds.
" "	[illegible]	gallons.
" "	[illegible]	tons.
On the whole city	[illegible]	gallons.
" "	[illegible]	tons.

[illegible]

Coroner's Inquest.—August Sundgreen, a native of Stockholm, Sweden, aged twenty-three years, [illegible]

[illegible] two young Swedish emigrants, who had paid his passage and traveling expenses [illegible] "Death by drowning."

Trial Calendar.

The following is the trial calendar for the May term of the United States Circuit Court, holden in this city:

- 2— 1. Ripley et al. vs. Gothead.
- [illegible]— 2. Buckley vs. Hamilton.
- [illegible]— 3. [illegible] vs. Wear.
- [illegible]— 4. De Witt vs. Cosgrove.
- [illegible]— 5. Smith vs. McCoy.
- [illegible]— 6. Kirk vs. Hamilton.
- [illegible]— 7. McCook vs. Martin.
- [illegible]— 8. Arthur et al. vs. Mills et al.
- [illegible]— 9. Chapman &c. vs. Carey et al.
- [illegible]—10. Clark & Brothers vs. City of Galena.
- [illegible]—11. Montgomery vs. Turner.
- [illegible]—12. [illegible] et al. vs. Hanna.
- [illegible]—13. [illegible] &c. vs. Carpenter.
- [illegible]—14. [illegible] vs. Anderson.
- [illegible]—15. Beverly et al. vs. [illegible] et al.
- [illegible]—16. White vs. Mosher et al.
- [illegible]—17. Same vs. Peterson.
- [illegible]—18. Cooper vs. Lehr.
- [illegible]—19. Thompson vs. Piper.
- [illegible]—20. Clark vs. Cosgrove.
- [illegible]—21. Clark vs. City of Galena.
- [illegible]—22. Miller vs. McAfee.
- [illegible]—23. Low et al. vs. [illegible].
- [illegible]—24. King et al. vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
- [illegible]—25. Same vs. Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.
- [illegible]—26. Marston et al. vs. Stiles.
- [illegible]—27. Sherry et al. vs. Miller et al.
- [illegible]—28. Field vs. Burns.
- [illegible]—29. Johnson vs. Sales et al.
- [illegible]—30. Bour vs. Chicago City Railway Co.
- [illegible]—31. Alden vs. McIntyre.
- [illegible]—32. Tait &c. vs. Kent et al.
- [illegible]—33. Same vs. Culbertson.
- [illegible]—34. Hall vs. Sprecher et al.
- [illegible]—35. Sherridan vs. Rumsey.
- [illegible]—36. Merck vs. Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. Co.
- [illegible]—37. Smith vs. Tribune Company et al.
- 410—38. Loyd vs. Gruner.
- 411—39. Nash et al. vs. Ball et al.
- 414—40. Hoppock vs. Wacker.
- 418—41. Claflin et al. vs. Mileham et al.
- [illegible]—42. Tyler et al. vs. Quimby et al.
- [illegible]—43. Page vs. Smith et al.
- [illegible]—44. Bartholomew vs. McFarlane.
- 431—45. Polk vs. Cosgrove.
- 434—46. U. S. Relation of army vs. Mayor and City of Galena.
- 435—47. Morrat et al. vs. Harvey.
- 437—48. Eaton vs. Eaton.
- [illegible]—49. Kingsley et al. vs. Sanborn et al.
- [illegible]—50. Hall et al. vs. Sprecher.
- 440—51. Hall et al. vs. Wall.
- 441—52. Same vs. Culbertson.
- 442—53. Same vs. Cooley.
- 443—54. Boelen et al. vs. Whipple et al.
- 444—55. Wilson vs. Hatcher et al.
- 446—56. Hitt vs. Clark.
- 447—57. Same vs. McCartney.
- 451—58. Neill vs. Nelson.
- [illegible]—59. Gray vs. Haggerty et al.
- 457—60. Skidmore et al. vs. Chicago and G. E. R. W. Co.
- [illegible]—61. Lorillard et al. vs. McGonegal et al.
- [illegible]—62. Finch et al. vs. Epps.
- [illegible]—63. Lane vs. Favorite et al.
- 474—64. Same vs. Mix.
- 479—65. United States vs. Hartwell et al.
- [illegible]—66. Amy vs. City of Galena.
- [illegible]—67. Lombard vs. Keeler.
- [illegible]—68. Taft vs. Town of Rockton.
- [illegible]—69. Lyon et al. vs. Bucknell, &c.
- [illegible]—70. Myers et al. vs. Whipple et al.
- 497—71. McDowell et al. vs. P. Ham.
- 499—72. Hill, &c. vs. Mawley.
- 500—73. Wilson vs. Ferris et al.

The Scavenger Brigade.—The working force of the scavenger brigade, so far as yet determined on, is as follows in each division:

South	3 foremen	and	165	men.
West	3 "	"	175	"
North	2 "	"	90	"
Total	8 "	"	430	"

It is judged that there are as many as can be efficiently employed, as the money now on hand will only pay them about two weeks' wages, and if more were set to work, much time will necessarily be lost in commencing, learning the duties, &c. When an additional appropriation shall have been made other men can be engaged. It is proper to add that the above named force is not yet full. Application may be made to Mr. Thompson, at the office of the Board of Public Works. It is not exactly known how many men have been already taken on; the number is probably about 250. A street sweeping machine is on the way from Boston.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making "Brown's Bronchial Troches" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. The Troches are used always with good success, and are widely known as the best remedy for coughs, colds, throat diseases and asthmatic troubles. a941-1t

The "Pleasures of Hope."—The day of days is close at hand, and many a heart beats wildly at the thought of the approaching crisis. "Who knows," says the excited holder of tickets to the National Grand Gift Concert, "whether I may not hold the lucky number in my possession?" while the man who has neglected to purchase, under the plea of "time enough," rushes off to O'Brien's, 122 Dearborn street, to obtain a package, in terror lest he should be too late, for the drawing comes off now in a few days. b40

Going to Church Again.—"Oh, Mr. Minister, mother is going to church again," said a little bright-eyed four year old girl as she met the clergyman. "Has she been sick, child?" "No, she has been using Tebbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator, till papa says she has the prettiest hair in town; you'll see it Sunday," was the honest reply. This preparation now stands prominently above everything of the kind, for turning gray hair to its original color, keeping the scalp clean, the hair from falling off, and giving every lock a raven hue of glowing beauty. Try it, it will add to your beauty and make you happy. Smith & Dwyer, General Agents. Sold by all druggists. a972

Great Excitement in Washington. President Johnson attacked with a terrible disease. Dr. Stevens and Sumner in consultation. Pronounce it "Vetomania" of malignant type. It assumes a chronic form. They recommend radical treatment. His case considered hopeless. This should be a warning to all persons suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Spinal affections, &c. &c., not to let it get to be a chronic disease, but use Morrell's Electro Magnetic Fluid at once. It will cure when everything else fails. All the druggists keep the Fluid for sale. a970

Like Odors from Araby the Blest—Is the perfume exhaled from Tallman & Collins' Egyptian Calla. Sold by all dealers in toilet articles. a744

Boyd's Balm is a certain cure for Cholera Morbus and Diarrhoea. my7a[illegible]

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies Afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth-patches, or freckles, should use Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists in Chicago and elsewhere. Price $2. may5a115 3m-sa-tu-th

Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil." Caswell, Mack & Co., New York, sole manufacturers. For sale by all druggists. may5a119-3t-Sa-Tu-Th

Humphreys.—A new and fresh supply of Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicines just received by Smith & Dwyer, wholesale and retail agents, Chicago, Illinois. Also, agents for Humphrey's Pond's Extract. See advertisement. ap[illegible]

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, mouldings, cords, tassels, &c., &c.—a large and desirable stock—at greatly reduced prices for the next thirty days, at Henry Wiggers, 113 Lake-st., Chicago. ap8-1711 1m sa tu&th

Itch! Itch!! Itch!!! Scratch! Scratch!!! Scratch!!!!—Dr. Blank's Itch Cerate will cure the Itch in 36 hours; also cures Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. All other cures for skin diseases contain the health-destroying mercury, and are dangerous. Blank's Cerate contains no mercury, and is free from danger. Price, by mail, 60 cents per box, or by express $4 per dozen. Sold by druggists generally at 50 cents per box. H. Scovil, 76 Randolph street, Chicago, General Agent. P. O. Box 5862. Apr 17 v[illegible]

How to Destroy Rats and Roaches.—No article known is more effectual than Burt's Exterminator, ready and safe to use, and keeps soft, and sold in large boxes for 25 cents. Ask for Burt's, and if your druggist has not got the article, he can obtain it at once of H. Scovil, wholesale agent, 76 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill. ap7[illegible]

For the Best Stock of Looking Glasses and Flint Jars go to N. F. Merrill's Lamp and Glassware Store, 71 and 73 Randolph-st. a866

Cucumber Growers Attention—Three thousand barrels of cucumbers wanted this summer, delivered in Chicago, by the wagon-load or otherwise. Address, Box 1,369, Chicago. a547

It will Relieve the Baby.—There is no mistake about it. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction. a894

Where and How to Educate our Sons.—"Teach them that which they will practice when they become men." Eastman National Business College, Chicago, Ill., the popular practical institution of the country. Address H. P. Eastman, Principal. w150

A Family Remedy—"Coe's Cough Balsam." These have become household words with very many families, and the merits of the article justly entitle it to our confidence and patronage. The originator does not claim to be a physician, but has evidently hit upon a prescription that meets the wants of a large class of sufferers. Some are exclaiming that it has actually cured them of consumption. It is no doubt the consumptive's best friend, while for coughs, hoarseness and kindred troubles, we think it has no equal. We predict for it a world-wide reputation and extensive sale. may9 a[illegible]-wkly

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Ill.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

New York, May 9.

GOLD.

Gold declined to 129.

MONEY.

The plethora in the money market continues.

EXCHANGE

Exchange quiet.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government Securities firm.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Miscellaneous list firm. Railway Shares more active. Mortgages dull.

STATE BONDS.

State Bonds remain firm at the following prices: New York 7 ℔ cent, 1870, 100; Ohio 6 ℔ cent, 1875, 94; [illegible] Kentucky 6 ℔ cent, [illegible]; Illinois War Loan, [illegible]; Indiana [illegible] ℔ cent, War Loan, [illegible].

PRODUCE.

There was considerable excitement on Produce Exchange to-day, with an increased business in some cases. Flour advanced [illegible], wheat [illegible], and corn 1c.

PROVISIONS.

The pork market was higher, under an active speculative movement.

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

Petroleum and gold stocks quiet. Sales of Oil Creek [illegible]; Central, [illegible]; [illegible]; United States, [illegible]. Mining stocks—Benton, [illegible]; Bobtail [illegible]; Gregory [illegible]; Quartz Hill, [illegible]; Smith & Parmelee, [illegible].

DRY GOODS.

The market is active and strong, with a tendency on the part of jobbers to lower prices. The following is the jobbers' prices at the New York Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic, 36 inches, [illegible]; Appleton [illegible]; [illegible]

Bleached Shirtings—[illegible]

[illegible] Buffalo, [illegible] Pacific, [illegible].

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, May 9.

Tobacco—Better; lugs at [illegible]; leaf [illegible].

Flour—Advanced [illegible] ℔ brl; [illegible] for super; [illegible] for extra, and [illegible] for XX ℔ brl.

Grain—Wheat very active; [illegible] for Spring, and [illegible] for fall. Corn lower, but active; [illegible] for mixed and yellow, and [illegible] for white. Oats dull, at [illegible]. Rye steady, at [illegible].

Provisions—[illegible]

Whiskey—Steady, at [illegible].

St. Louis, May 9.

Cotton—Dull at [illegible].

[illegible]—Advanced [illegible].

Grain—Wheat, upward tendency. Corn lower at [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

Provisions—Pork and bacon unchanged. Lard firm at [illegible].

Whiskey—Firm and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cincinnati, May 9.

Flour—Active and excited. Prices advanced [illegible] at close. Sales of Spring Extras at [illegible].

Grain—Wheat held [illegible] higher. Sales of Extra Spring at [illegible]. Corn firm but quiet with sales of No. 1 mixed at [illegible]. Oats advanced 1c, with sales of No. 1 at [illegible]. Rye held [illegible] higher. No. 1 at [illegible]. Barley quiet but firm at [illegible] for Canada [illegible].

Cotton—Firmer at [illegible] for middling.

Whiskey—Dull, [illegible].

Provisions—Very firm. Sales of [illegible] brls mess pork at [illegible]. Bulk Meats active, closing [illegible] higher with sales of shoulders at [illegible]; sides at [illegible], all loose. Bacon very firm with sales of shoulders at [illegible]; clear sides at [illegible]. Lard quiet but firm with sales of [illegible] tcs prime kettle city at [illegible].

Money—Easy. Exchange very firm.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Milwaukee, May 9.

Flour—Advanced [illegible]. Sales 1,400 brls at [illegible] for city double extra spring, [illegible] for fancy extra, and [illegible] for country extra.

Grain—Wheat was excited and on the rampage. Sales at the 9 a. m. board of [illegible] bu at [illegible] cash; [illegible] seller all month; [illegible] buyer's option all month; and [illegible] for No. 2. At the noon board sales of [illegible] bu at [illegible] cash; [illegible] seller 10 days; [illegible] seller all month; and [illegible] for No. 2 in store. At the 3 p. m. board sales of [illegible] bu at [illegible] cash—closing at [illegible]. Oats declined [illegible]; sales 1,000 bu at [illegible] for No. 1. Corn advanced 1c; sales [illegible] bu at [illegible]. Rye advanced; sales [illegible] bu at [illegible].

Butter—Lower; sales at [illegible] for good roll.

Eggs—Active; sales at [illegible].

Receipts—1,500 brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat.

Shipments—3,000 brls flour, 118,000 bu wheat.

Milwaukee, May 9.

Flour—Advanced [illegible].

Grain—Wheat excited; [illegible] for No. 1. Corn active and advanced 1c.

Freights—1c higher.

Receipts—1,800 brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat.

Shipments—3,000 brls flour, 118,000 bu wheat.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Detroit, May 9.

Up—Maitland, Ellsworth, Gertrude, Monitor, Arnold, Montauk, Hoag, Japan, Ætna, Saginaw, Fairfield, Wave, Tyrrell, Lively.

Down—Darley, Oneonta, O. Agassiz, Winslow, Cuadilla, Crocker, Ward, Banner, Metropolis, Republic, Dolphin, Magill, Parker, Cochrane, Young, Dorr, Martin, Kate Richmond, Owasco, Gems, Reciprocity, Arcturus, Raynor, Maid, Lydia Case, Grace Murray, Hubbard.

Wind, S. W.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Bridgeport, Ill., May 9—1 p. m.

Cleared—Louisa, Joliet; Cuscilla, Marseilles.

Arrived—Aliquippa, Willow Springs, [illegible] cds wood; S. A. Gale, Lemont, [illegible] yds rubble stone; Acadia, La Salle, 3,500 bu corn; R. Burnham, Joliet, [illegible] yds rubble stone; Lady Franklin, Lemont, [illegible] yds rubble stone; Investigator, Lemont, [illegible] yds rubble stone, [illegible] yds dimension stone; W. S. Gurnee, Lemont, [illegible] yds dimension stone; Morning Star, Ottawa, 114,454 lbs starch; Contest, Morris, 5,000 bu corn; Monarch, Lemont, 5,600 bu corn; H. Hamlin, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 1,300 bu seeds; Bald Eagle, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn; C. W. Zimmerman, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn; J. Menard, La Salle, 5,700 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 7,000 bu oats; Rescue, Lemont, 45 yds dimension stone.

Bridgeport, Ill., May 9—9 p. m.

Cleared—Investigator, Lemont; W. S. Gurnee, Lemont; S. F. Gale, Lemont; Lady Franklin, Lemont; Ocean Spray, Ottawa; J. B. Preston, Morris, 21,000 ft lumber, 15,000 shingles, [illegible] brls salt; King Bros, Pekin, [illegible] brls salt, 32,000 lbs mdse; Lemont, Morris; Maple Leaf, Joliet; N. McLennan, Ottawa; Dolphin, Ottawa, [illegible] ft lumber, [illegible] shingles; P. Northrup, Prince; Aliquippa, Lockport; H. L. Carpenter, Joliet, [illegible] ft lumber, [illegible] shingles, 14,650 lath; Cape May, Kansas City, [illegible] ft lumber, [illegible] ft dressed flooring, [illegible] ft siding, 7,200 shingles; Carondelet, Ottawa; Kennebec, Seneca; Neptune, Ottawa.

Arrived—Ottawa, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn; H. G. Loomis, Lemont, 90 yds rubble stone.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, May 9.

Money—Easy at [illegible] cent.

Sterling—Firm at [illegible].

Gold—Firmer, opening at 129½, advancing to 129¾, declining to [illegible], and closing at [illegible].

Freights—To Liverpool, quiet.

Government Stocks—Are active and firmer.

[illegible]

At the four o'clock open board the following were the sales:

[illegible]

New York Market.

New York, May 9.

Cotton—Rules quiet and unchanged, at [illegible].

Flour—Active, excited, and [illegible] ℔ brl higher; at [illegible] for extra State, [illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio, and [illegible] for trade brands—closing quiet.

Whiskey—Without decided change; at $1.25 for Refined and [illegible] for Western.

Grain—Wheat active, excited, and [illegible] better; [illegible] for Milwaukee, [illegible] for No. 1 do, and [illegible] for New Amber Michigan. Rye firmer; [illegible] for Western and [illegible] for Canada. Barley dull. Barley Malt quiet. Corn opened steady and closed more active and 1c better; at [illegible] for unsound and [illegible] for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered. Oats dull; at [illegible] for New Western and [illegible] for old Western.

Groceries—Coffee steady at [illegible] for Java, and [illegible] gold duty paid, for Rio. Sugar steady at [illegible] for Cuba, and [illegible] for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet. Porto Rico [illegible].

Hops—Steady at [illegible] for 1865 crop.

Petroleum—Firm at [illegible] for crude; [illegible] for refined in bond.

Provisions—Pork firmer, at [illegible] for new mess, closing at [illegible]; [illegible] for old mess, and [illegible] for prime; also, [illegible] brls new mess for May, June and July, seller's and buyer's option, [illegible]. Beef unchanged. Beef hams firm, at [illegible]. Cut meats firmer, at [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for hams. Lard heavy at [illegible]. Butter dull at [illegible] for Ohio; [illegible] for State. Cheese quiet at [illegible] for common to prime. Bacon quiet and heavy, at [illegible] for short ribbed; [illegible] for long ribbed; and [illegible] for short clear.

Buffalo Market.

Buffalo, May 9.

Flour—Extra State [illegible]. Canada Spring [illegible]; Amber Winter [illegible], and Canada and Western White Wheat [illegible].

Grain—Wheat market bare and no transactions. Corn dull; mixed Chicago without certificates [illegible]. Blown Oats [illegible] for Chicago No. 1.

Canal Freights—Dull; Corn [illegible] Albany [illegible], to New York [illegible].

Receipts—Flour [illegible] brls, Oats [illegible] bu.

Canal Exports—Wheat [illegible], Corn [illegible] bu.

MARRIED.

In Traverse des Sioux, Minn., on the 3d inst., by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. FRANK GYDE, of Chicago, and Miss MARY COWAN, of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, 8th inst., LOIS, daughter of Thomas S. and Jane Wallis, aged 10 months.

Funeral at residence, 136 Elm street, to-day (10th), at 2 p. m.

In this city, on the 9th inst., of consumption, WILLIAM A. CLARK, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 264 Ewing street, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

In this city, at No. 636 Michigan avenue, Miss SARAH A. HEATH, aged 16 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

In Blue Island, Ill., May 9th, 1866, ANNIE LAURA, daughter of James B. Massey, aged 7 months and 11 days.

In Lincoln, Ill., May 7th, 1866, CORNELIA ANN, youngest daughter of Daniel P. and Frances C. Henson, aged 8 months and 14 days.

Boston papers please copy.

In the Town of Felix, Grundy County, Ill., on Sunday evening, April 29th, MARTHA H., wife of Samuel Holderman, Esq.

Mrs. Holderman was widely known throughout Grundy County, and her loss will be most deeply deplored. Eminently gifted in all womanly qualities; kind and loving wife, an affectionate mother, an excellent neighbor—her memory will be cherished by all who knew and appreciated her worth.

General Notices.

CRIMSON, GREEN
SCARLET
PURPLE, ORANGE.
WHI
BL

C. DAHLGREEN,

PARIS STEAM DYE WORKS,

(The most extensive in the Northwest),

10 DESPLAINES STEEET,

123 Dearborn St., (Basement), Chicago.

Ladies' Silks, Satins, &c., &c., Dyed or Cleaned in a superior manner.

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel Cleaned, Repaired or Dyed with neatness and despatch. a[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

At Private Sale,

Consisting of Elegant Chamber Sets, Carpets, Sideboard, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, etc., etc.,

ALL NEARLY NEW,

At 14 Willard Place,

First street west of Ann street, West Division. a[illegible]

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

AND

UPHOLSTERY.

PIKE & CAVANNA,

85 Randolph-st.

my[illegible]

REMOVAL.

Barnes & Wilmot's Horse-Shoeing Shops

Have removed from 42 LaSalle street

Corner of Wells and Ohio streets,

North Division.

Will be happy to see their old customers at their new location, and the public generally who admire neat work and promptness. BARNES & WILMOT. a[illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Leonard Grover & C. D. Hess, Directors.

H. B. PHILLIPS .... Stage Manager.

MONDAY EVENING,

May 14th, 1866,

INAUGURAL NIGHT

OF THE BRILLIANT

Spring and Summer

DRAMATIC SEASON.

First appearance of the great American Actor,

Mr. J. E. MURDOCH

First Night of the

TREMENDOUS COMBINATION,

Which has been organized and transported to Chicago at an expense hitherto unparalleled in any similar enterprise, it having from the first been the determination of the Directors to place upon the stage of this model edifice the FINEST COMPANY now upon the American Continent.

The opening performance will consist of that most sublime of all Shakespeare's wonderful creations,

HAMLET,

In which MR. MURDOCH, in the character of the "Prince of Denmark," stands without a living equal, and in which very many of Leading Artistes of the Company will appear.

READ THIS SUPERB CAST.

Hamlet	MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH
Polonius	Mr. H. B. Phillips
Ghost	Mr. Frank Lawlor
Laertes	Mr. Chas. Pope
First Grave Digger	Mr. [illegible]
Osric	Mr. H. A. Murdoch
Horatio	Mr. [illegible]
Second Grave-digger	Mr. [illegible]
Rosencrantz	Mr. [illegible]
Guildenstern	Mr. [illegible]
First Actor	Mr. J. O. German
Second Actor	Mr. G. A. Parkhurst
Priest	Mr. [illegible]
Marcellus	Mr. [illegible]
Francisco	Mr. J. M. Charles
Bernardo	Mr. Wm. Sprague
Ophelia	Mrs. Agnes Perry
Queen Gertrude	Mrs. [illegible]
Player Queen	Miss L. Eldridge

On TUESDAY EVENING, May 15th, the delightful Comedy of

MONEY,

With MR. MURDOCH in his great character of

ALFRED EVELYN,

Sustained by a Powerful Cast.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 16th, a

GRAND MATINEE.

Admission .... 30 Cents.

To all parts of the house.

First performance of Miss Braddon's Great Romance of

EAST LYNNE,

Or, The Elopement.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the Dashing Comedy of

WILD OATS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—To Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony Circle, 75c; Reserved, 25c extra; Orchestra Chairs (reserved), $1.25; Balcony Boxes (four chairs, reserved), $6; Proscenium Boxes, $10; Family Circle, (entrance on State street), 50 cents.

Seats can be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE. Box Book now open. a[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS .... MANAGERS

Last week of Mr. McKean and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

THURSDAY, May 10th, the Great Drama of

NICK OF THE WOODS,

OR THE JIBBENAINOSY.

Bloody Nathan .... Mr. McKean Buchanan

Tellie Doe .... Miss Virginia Buchanan

Friday—Benefit of Mr. Buchanan. LONDON ASSURANCE.

Saturday—Grand Matinee. THE OCTOROON.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

M'ME. GHIONI & SIGNOR SUSINI'S

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA!

MAX STRAKOSCH .... Director

This THURSDAY Evening, May 10, last evening performance in Chicago of the Brothers Ricci's immensely successful comic opera, in four acts,

CRISPINO E LA COMARE,

(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY,)

With the following fine cast:

Crispino Tacchetto, cobbler .... Signor BELLINI (In which character he created such a sensation in New York.)

Annetta, his wife .... Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA

Contino del Fiore .... Signor ERRANI (Signor ERRANI has kindly consented to sing this comparatively small part in order to render the cast perfect.)

Fabrizio, a doctor .... Signor MARRA

Mirabolano, a doctor and apothecary .... Signor SUSINI

Don Asdrubale de Caparotte, a Sicilian miser .... Signor LOCATELLI

La Comare, the Fairy .... Signora ZAPUCCI

Bortolo, a Mason .... Signor Fenden

Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor .... Signor F. ROSA

FRIDAY Evening, May 11—ERNANI.

SATURDAY, May 12, at 2 o'clock p. m.—GRAND GALA MATINEE—The brothers Ricci's immensely successful comic opera, in four acts, CRISPINO E LA COMARE, with a splendid cast.

Admission to Matinee, $1, to all parts of the house. Tickets will be for sale, commencing Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Hotels, Music Stores, Kingsley's Restaurant, and at the Box office.

Ticket Office open daily from 9 a. m. till 1 p. m., and from 2 till 4 p. m.

Doors open at 7¼. Opera commences at 8 o'clock. a[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor and Manager

MR. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements

MR. THOS. BARRY .... Stage Manager

☞ Time altered—performance commences at 8.

Unbounded Success of the Great American Drama!

This (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, May 9th, at the GRAND MATINEE, and also in the evening, will be presented the

OCTOROON.

In rehearsal—MONEY AND MISERY.

C. J. COLCHESTER,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

MEDIUM,

Will give a PUBLIC SEANCE for the Benefit of the CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM, connected with the First Society of Spiritualists, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 10th, '66, At Crosby's Music Hall.

Mr. COLCHESTER is one of the greatest living test mediums of Spirit Agency, all the manifestations being given in the glare of Gas Light, and in the presence of the audience under the direction of a committee selected by it; thus precluding the possibility of collusion. The character of the tests are clairvoyant, clairaudient, rapping and writing, giving answers to questions, such as the whereabouts of absent friends, whether living or dead; showing the autographs of deceased friends, in BLOOD RED LETTERS, on his arm or hand, besides many other astonishing manifestations. Skeptics and unbelievers in the spiritual Philosophy, as well as men of science, are most particularly invited.

Tickets of Admission, 50 cts; children under 12 years, 25 cts. For sale at Tallmadge's Bookstore, Lombard Block, [illegible] Madison and Dearborn, and at the Ticket Office, State street entrance of Crosby's Music Hall. a[illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Large and important sale of

OIL PAINTINGS,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY EVENING, May 11th, at 7½ o'clock, at Store 81 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn street, will be sold a large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings, which have been selected with great care, and on the most favorable occasions, in France and Germany, during the past year, and recently imported from Europe, comprising valuable original pictures by eminent artists, and fine copies of some of the most celebrated pictures by old masters now in the different galleries of Europe.

Among the subjects may be found Groups and Figures, life-size; Historical Subjects; Conversational Pieces; Architectural and Street Views in different European cities, Cattle Pieces, Marine Views; Game, Fruit and Flower Pieces, Landscapes, &c.; with a great variety of size and style, subject and finish, and which it is believed will be found worthy the attention of persons of taste.

The paintings will be on free exhibition from Wednesday until the time of sale from 8 o'clock a. m. to 1 and from 2 to 5 p. m., from 6 to 9 in the evening. Catalogues furnished at the store.

a891 GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Important Special Sale of a $30,000 stock of superior Custom Made Furniture, Mirrors, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, May 11th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, one of the most extensive stocks of rich new first-class furniture ever sold at auction in the West, all of which is of superior quality, and newest style, was all manufactured out of the best seasoned wood by the best manufacturers at the East, expressly for city retail trade. The stock consists in part of elegant Parlor Suits, in Silk, Cotaline, Plush, French and English Rep and Hair Cloth, Turkish Easy Chairs, Rocking, Parlor, Hall, Library and Reception Chairs, Ladies' Fancy and Oriental Chairs, French and other Lounges, all covered with the best of French and English goods; Ladies' Parlor Secretaries, Book Cases, over fifty styles of Marble Top Tables and Stands, Ladies' French Work Tables, Hat Trees, &c.

CHAMBER SUITS—a magnificent assortment of Chamber Suits, 8 and 11 pieces, in rich Polish Oil and Waxed Walnut, finished plain and in ebony trimmings, Rosewood and Mahogany do, and a new style of exceedingly rich Chestnut Setts, in walnut and ebony trimmings, to which attention is particularly invited. Walnut and Oak sideboards, Pillar and Scroll Leg Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Side Tables, Etageres, Whatnots, Corner and Side Brackets for ornaments, Music Stands. Also a beautiful assortment of Polish Walnut and Gold Gilt Frame Mirrors of all sizes and styles, with many other goods, useful and ornamental.

The whole making the most attractive sale of rich furniture ever held west of New York. Every article in this sale will be warranted equal to any manufactured, or sold in any first-class establishment in the country. The goods will be on exhibition the day before the sale, when they will speak for themselves. Ladies are particularly invited to examine the goods. Parties from the country can have their furniture packed and shipped. The sale will be positive and without any reserve whatever.

a[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

AUCTIONEERS.

100 CRATES OF CROCKERY

AND

150 Boxes of Mirrors,

BY CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 17, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st., 100 crates of the best quality of White Crockery Ware, by the package, of the manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, J. & R. Brits, J. Furnival & Co., and other well-known makers, consisting of complete assortments of Toilet, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Ware, and will be found one of the best assorted invoices ever offered in this market.

Each crate will be sold separate. Samples of each crate will be on exhibition early the day of sale, at our rooms, from which they will be sold by catalogue.

Also 150 boxes of Mirrors of assorted sizes, 4 pieces in a box. Country dealers will please write for a Catalogue. The goods have just arrived direct from Liverpool, and all in good order.

b46 GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 AND 46 RANDOLPH STREET.

v[illegible]

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, HOSIERY, CLOTHING, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, May 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph street.

a[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MARBLE MANTLEPIECES,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 17, at ten o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph street, between State street and Wabash avenue,

25 MARBLE MANTLEPIECES,

☞ Warranted perfect in every way. They are manufactured in this city, by the well-known marble worker, and will be received and carefully put up for purchasers at less than the ruling rates charged.

a[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]

On SATURDAY, May 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—A two-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 186 North Clark street, [illegible] Apply to [illegible] STRAUB & CO., 164 Randolph street, Room 3. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Dwelling—The two-story frame dwelling No. [illegible] May street, near Washington. House contains nine rooms, closets, &c. Very pleasantly located. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, No. [illegible] West Randolph street, up-stairs, Room No. 1. a[illegible]

TO RENT—House—Dwelling house on West Monroe street, near Hoyne, containing eight rooms. Lot [illegible] W. E. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room 3, Metropolitan Block. b[illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—Five front rooms, over Nos. 204 & 206 Randolph street, suitable for any light business. Apply to GANTZ & LEONARD, 204 Randolph street. a[illegible]

TO RENT—House—A two story frame house containing 11 rooms, situated on Prairie avenue, foot of Sixteenth street, pleasantly situated on the Lake shore, in a healthy neighborhood. The house is well suited for two families. Inquire at 205 Clark street. b[illegible]

TO RENT—One or two front sleeping rooms at No. 85 Adams street, for single gentlemen. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Room—Furnished room for gentlemen only. Inquire in the brick building on the corner of Van Buren and Franklin streets, up stairs. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Some good Houses and cottages on the West side. Also a house to sell on lease ground. Apply to G. W. FEW, No. 13 Dearborn street. b[illegible]

TO RENT—A very desirable house, with large lot and barn, on Twenty-Fifth street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Also several houses on the North side. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn street, Room 2. b[illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished Lodging Rooms, at No. 95 Michigan avenue. Single, in suite, and large rooms, with closets and gas, furnished and kept in order, to let without board, to gentlemen only. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—Three nice rooms and pantry, water in kitchen. Rent $15 per month. Inquire of J. L. SMITH, 162 State street, corner Monroe. b[illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—Two large unfurnished rooms in a healthful location. Inquire at 4[illegible] West Madison street. b[illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—Four furnished rooms and one unfurnished parlor. Apply at 181 Fourth avenue. b[illegible]

TO RENT—Sleeping Room—A pleasant, well furnished front room, with attendance, at 134 East Madison street. b[illegible]

TO RENT—Parlor—An unfurnished front parlor, without board, at 119 State street. References required. a[illegible]

TO RENT—One Cottage House of four rooms, at $12 per month; one Tenement House of four rooms, closets and woodshed, at $16, and a Tenement House of three rooms and summer kitchen (furnished), at $[illegible] per month—all just cleaned and within half a mile of this office. Terms: Good reference and rent prepaid until November. 233 Huron street, North Division. a[illegible]

TO RENT—A front room, furnished or unfurnished, at 177 State street. References exchanged. a[illegible]

TO RENT—House—Two story, in good repair, corner of Robey street and Southwestern Plank Road. Apply on premises. a[illegible]

TO RENT—A well-furnished House on the North Side, east of Clark street and south of Chicago avenue, for the summer and fall, to a small family of adults. It contains ten rooms with all the conveniences for a family. A good stable will be rented with it if desired. Address "O," Tribune office. a[illegible]

TO RENT—All of the upper part of House No. 498 State street (five rooms). Inquire in No. 500 for particulars. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to gentlemen with good references, at 134 Michigan street, near Clark. a[illegible]

TO RENT—House—No. 431 West Jackson street—ten rooms, summer kitchen, six closets, 2 pantries. Refer to 435 West Jackson-st. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Sleeping Room—A large finely furnished sleeping room, within three minutes walk of the Sherman House. Inquire at CRATER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 55 Clark street. b[illegible]

TO RENT—The lower part of a house, containing 3 rooms, with closets and water, newly papered and painted, on Carroll street, between Sangamon and Morgan. Inquire at 246 Carroll-st. b[illegible]

TO RENT—House—A house of 12 rooms, besides closets, pantries and bath-room, N. E. corner of Linden and Hurlburt street, near street cars. Rent $[illegible] per annum. Inquire on the premises. b[illegible]

TO RENT—House No. 170 West Madison street, 12 rooms, with barns, gas and water; 3 rooms reserved and board desired; and house No. 434 Fulton street, and part of house No. 134 West Madison street. Inquire at A. SALISBURY'S Real Estate office, corner of Canal and Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Two Rooms—At No. 29 North Green street, suitable for a couple to keep house. Reference and rent in advance. a[illegible]

TO RENT—One of the fine new first class dwellings fronting Lincoln Park; near Sophia street, the gentleman being about to leave the city desires to rent this house. Apply on the premises, No. 834. a[illegible]

TO RENT—House—A Gothic house of fourteen rooms and spacious garden, pleasantly situated on West side. Rent taken in board of two gents. Address "Z Y," Tribune office. Also a good dwelling to rent. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—Large sized, furnished or unfurnished, without board, for gentlemen, at 108 Cass street. a[illegible]

TO RENT—House—Dwelling house on Eighteenth-st., between State and Wabash avenue, two story and brick basement, marble mantels, twelve rooms, with plenty of closets. Inquire at 40 Lake-st., (up stairs) from 9 to 12 or 2 to 5 o'clock. FRANKLIN BAKER, Agent. a[illegible]

TO RENT—For a short or long period, during the summer months, the Rink, corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson-st. This immense building has been floored, and is now in splendid order for Bazaars, Festivals, Concerts, Public Meetings, &c. Apply to HERVEY & BOULTON, corner State and South Water. a[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A three-story Brick House on the North Side—an elegant place and the cheapest by far now in the market. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2. b[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Hotel in Bloomington, Ill., with 38 rooms and all modern improvements.

New Cottage cor. Peoria and Monroe streets, and furniture for sale.

New Cottage near the Park on Madison street.

An improved Farm of [illegible] acres in Wisconsin.

[illegible] acres improved land near Fond du Lac, Wis.

[illegible] acres land, partly improved, in Wisconsin. Payments in goods.

A well-improved Farm in Marion Co., Ill., near the R. R. Price $[illegible]; on time.

Two Lots on Madison street, [illegible]. Price $[illegible] each.

[illegible] Houses and Lots on Warren street, beyond city limits.

6 on Madison street, near city limits—all at a bargain. S. L. HURST & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 12 Dole's Building. b[illegible]

FOR SALE—House—A new Cottage House, in a good locality, containing eight rooms, including pantries, closets, &c., situated on Ada street, between Randolph and Lake. Terms cash. Apply to R. L. WINSTON, 449 West Randolph. b[illegible]

FOR SALE—House—The two-story cottage No. 131 Monroe street, containing 8 rooms, with gas, closets, &c., and three years lease of lot. Also the furniture, carpets, &c., nearly new, and of the best quality. Inquire on the premises of J. WOOD. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class Cottage House of nine rooms and basement, and lot [illegible] good neighborhood on South Peoria street. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 97 Washington street, Room 2. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Taylor street, cheap. Also, one on West Lake street at a great bargain. Also, a house on leased lot on West Washington street. Terms easy. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot on the avenue. House of ten rooms. Lot 25x180. Immediate possession. Only $2500, on time. PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—The four-story frame building, 40x90 feet, adjoining east of H. Wheeler's Elevator, will be sold cheap—to be removed within thirty days. Apply to HIRAM WHEELER. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—House—Cheap—A nice new two-story frame house of 9 rooms, and lot, No. 536 West Washington street, between Reuben and Paulina, near Union Park. House in complete order. Immediate possession. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—House—At a decided bargain, if applied for soon. A new frame house of eleven rooms, No. 4[illegible] South Ann street, near Washington. Immediate possession. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottage—Near corner of Van Buren and Halsted streets, a cottage of six rooms, summer kitchen, cellar and barn; both kinds of water in house. Ground lease low. Or will exchange for a larger house, with or without lot. Also, five houses to rent at Cottage Grove, of nine rooms. Apply at 50 North Canal street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—House—A very desirable house on Park avenue, half a block west of Union Park. Lot [illegible] feet to a [illegible] foot alley, well stocked with choice shrubbery, grapes, &c., in bearing, house nearly new, two stories, fine brick cellar under the whole, eleven rooms besides pantry, china closet, presses, and bath room, hot and cold water. Also a good barn with water. Price, $[illegible]. Apply to H. R. LEWIS, 235 South Water street, up stairs. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence—At Geneva, Ill., a fine residence and premises. For particulars address Box 37, Geneva, Ill. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot—Or long lease, in the centre of the city (not in fire limits), [illegible] feet, next east of Kingsbury Tract, North Side, on Michigan street; good for foundry or workshop. Apply to J. O. HEYWORTH, 644 Wabash avenue. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots—By John McGlashan, No. [illegible] LaSalle street, several very desirable lots in Ravenswood, Hyde Park, about five miles from the Court House. Also 2 to 5 acre lots on Vincennes and Mason streets in Hyde Park. Also the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 28, T. 38, R. 13. a[illegible]

PRUSSING'S

CHICAGO VINEGAR WORKS,

Nos. 339 & 341 State-st.,

Between Harrison and Congress streets,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

These are the largest Works of the kind in the United States.

CAPACITY, 120 BARRELS PER DAY.

FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded at the United States Fair, at the Illinois State Fair, at the Chicago City Fair, to my brands of Pure Cider Vinegar, Malt, Wine, Double, White, Pickle and Essence of Vinegar.

All Goods WARRANTED PURE, and to preserve Pickles.

CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, Proprietor.

Chicago, May 1st, 1866. my1a320 1m-w [illegible]

Great Auction Sale

OF LOTS

NEAR

UNION STOCK YARDS.

One hundred valuable building lots in Brown's Addition to Chicago, just half a mile north of the Union Stock Yards, and situated between Halsted and Laurel-sts., will be sold at auction on the ground, on SATURDAY, May 19th, at 2 o'clock.

This offers a good opportunity to mechanics, tradesmen and laboring men to secure a cheap home. These lots must be sold, as the owner lives at a distance, and is disposing of all his Chicago [illegible]

[illegible] balance in two equal annual payments, without interest.

Train leaves Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot for Stock Yards at 1 P. M. Plats of the ground can be seen at my office. WM. H. BENFOOT, 103 Washington-st.

Boarding.

BOARDING—One or two unfurnished rooms, with first class board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family in one of the best residences on Indiana avenue, north of Eighteenth street. References required. Address "E W," Tribune office. a[illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant room, with closets, to rent to one or two gentlemen, with board, in a private family on the West Side. Musical taste would be appreciated and valuable to the enjoyment of the family. Address, with reference, "M. M.," Tribune office. a[illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can have furnished rooms in a private family (West Side), healthy and beautiful location. Address "H H," Tribune office. a[illegible]

BOARDING—A few boarders can obtain good board and pleasant rooms at 137 South Jefferson street, within one block of street cars. Permanent boarders preferred. a[illegible]

BOARDING—Country Board—A gentleman and wife or one or two ladies, can have a pleasant room, with board, in one of the finest and most healthful towns in the Northwest, on reasonable terms, by addressing P. O. Drawer 466, Waukegan, Ill. a[illegible]

BOARDING—Country Boarding. Suits of rooms very pleasantly situated, furnished or unfurnished, in the beautiful "Park City" of Kenosha, Wis., with board. Any one desiring a child cared for during the summer can also apply. Address Dr. H. T. O'FARRELL, Kenosha. Reference in Chicago, Thos. B. Morris, firm of Lusk & Morris, 107 Randolph street. a[illegible]

BOARDING—A good chance for a pleasant home in one of the finest localities in the city. A fine suit of unfurnished rooms for a gentleman and wife, with board. Also, three or four young gentlemen can find a good home. References given and required. Apply at 349 Michigan avenue, near railroad crossing. a[illegible]

BOARDING—A suit of pleasant front rooms, newly furnished. Also, a large furnished room, with first-class board, and suitable for gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply at 41 Warren street, corner of Wood, West Side.

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated with a large furnished front room, bed room off, and first class board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address "T C," Tribune office. a[illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 17 East Randolph street. a[illegible]

FOUND—Near Central Depot, on the 7th inst., a set of upper front teeth. The owner can obtain same at this office. a[illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen with their wives can be accommodated with board and nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, location quiet, healthy and desirable. No other boarders. Call at 360 West Harrison-st., three minutes walk from Blue Island avenue cars. b[illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen who wish to have a quiet home, in a private family, can obtain rooms with board by applying at No. 9 North Sangamon-st., between Lake and Randolph. b[illegible]

BOARDING—New Boarding House opened at 213 Fourth avenue. Board by the day or week, rooms furnished, large and airy. Board cheap. A good cook wanted. Apply at the above number. b[illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, first class board, with good attendance at $[illegible]. Day board $4 per week at the BELFAST HOUSE, 158 Michigan-st., next door to corner of North Clark-st. b[illegible]

BOARDING—Two pleasant front rooms, furnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Apply at No. 432 Michigan avenue. b[illegible]

BOARDING—Unfurnished suite of rooms to rent, with board, for a gentleman and wife, in a good Eastern family. Also, accommodations for one lady boarder. Apply in person at 2[illegible] West Madison-st., or at Dr. CLEMENT, 129 South Clark street. b[illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a front furnished room and board in a private family, at 116 Adams-st., corner Clark. b[illegible]

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board in a private family and very pleasant location, can find such at 239 Illinois street, two blocks from State street bridge. b[illegible]

BOARDING—House newly furnished for boarders; also, three nice front rooms, suitable for families. Can be accommodated at 274 and 276 South Clark st. Price of rooms from $[illegible] to $10. b[illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, at 74 Jackson street, two blocks south of the Post Office. b[illegible]

BOARDING—With good furnished front rooms, pleasantly situated, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, a few day boarders wanted. Terms moderate. Apply at 174 West Washington street. b[illegible]

BOARDING—A desirable suite of unfurnished rooms commanding a fine lake view, to rent with board, at No. 12 Peck Court. b[illegible]

BOARDING—A large room, well furnished, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at 113 Michigan avenue. a[illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with first-class board, at 506 State street. House newly opened. a[illegible]

BOARDING—Desirable rooms and board at 27 Park avenue, for gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen. a[illegible]

BOARDING—A suite of unfurnished rooms, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, a nicely furnished room with board, for two single gentlemen, at 59 Aberdeen-st. a[illegible]

BOARDING—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen will find desirable rooms at 112 Adams-st. Day board at $[illegible]. a[illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, who are willing to pay for good board in a private family on one of the principal avenues and one of the pleasantest [illegible] the city, can address "M. L." Box 734. References required. a[illegible]

BOARDING—Several nice suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen, with or without board, at 2[illegible] Michigan street.

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, can be obtained at the St. Nicholas Home, 114 Franklin, only two blocks west of the Chamber of Commerce. VINTON & BAYNES. a[illegible]

BOARDING—Six or eight gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and rooms, furniture all new, at 213 State-st., fifteen minutes walk from the Post Office. a[illegible]

BOARDING—At the Godfrey House, 352 South Clark, corner of Harrison. Single bed rooms $[illegible] per week; 3d and 4th floor from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week; 5th floor $3.50; day board $4 per week. Two good family rooms now to let. a[illegible]

BOARDING—One nice room, with first-class board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Also, one single room. Apply at 136 South Sangamon street. a[illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can have board and unfurnished rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders, and the comforts of home. Apply in person at 390 West Van Buren st. a[illegible]

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—Store No. 18 South Water street, 18 feet deep to alley first floor. Apply up stairs, Room A. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Store—On State-st., at $[illegible] per month; also a cottage on State, for sale, with 6 rooms, with long lease. Call at 219 State-st. b[illegible]

TO RENT—Store—Half of Store 116 South Clark street, for one or more years. Apply soon to C. J. IRVINE, 78 Lake street. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Basement—The large and commodious basement, 190 and 192 Washington street, 40x[illegible], gas and water, rear entrance. Suitable for storage or packing purposes. Apply at RICHARD'S IRON WORKS, 190 Washington-st. b[illegible]

TO RENT—Office—Half of office No. 189 Randolph street, corner of Briggs House. It is a very desirable location for Insurance or commission office. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Store—That large store, with part of basement, No. 12 South Wells street, from 1st June. Also, offices and desk room on second floor of same building. Apply to J. SHERRARD & CO., No. 12 Wells street. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Offices—A desirable suit of offices on Randolph street. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH, 164 Randolph street, Room 12. a[illegible]

TO RENT—The stores Nos. 103, 105, & 107, in Portland Block, are now offered for rent on favorable terms. The corner stores, originally intended for banking uses, contain very fine and costly vaults, also private office, etc. Also for rent the basement under the stores. For terms, etc., apply to T. LYMAN, Room No. 17, Portland Block. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Offices—In building corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. Apply to UNDERWOOD & CO., 98 LaSalle street. a[illegible]

To Rent—Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—Pianos and Melodeons to rent and for sale by WM. R. PROSSER, 139 Clark street. a[illegible]

TO RENT—Lumber Yard—The Lumber Yard on east side North Branch Chicago River, south of railroad bridge, occupied by William Cowles the last year. Inquire of HIRAM WHEELER. a[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—25 acres, only half a mile from the city limits, at a low price and on very easy terms. A rare chance for investment. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn street, Room 2. b[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Hotel in Clinton, Iowa, very cheap. Also, at a great bargain, 13,000 acres of land in Kentucky. Also, very desirable city property for sale and to rent. Apply at 133 South Clark street, Room 5. b[illegible]

FOR SALE—Several desirable Farms. Those who are seeking such would do well to give us a call. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—80 acres beautiful farming land, (30 acres broken,) two miles from station on Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R. Apply by letter or otherwise, to CHAS. C. PEARSON, Chatsworth, Livingston County, Ill. b[illegible]

FOR SALE—Land—Ninety two acres of good land, twelve acres of choice timber, near the county seat of Madison, Iowa. Will exchange for part interest in a good country store, for one week only. For particulars apply in person or by letter to No. 8 Broadway place, South LaSalle-st. J. W. LAYTON. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—At Kenosha, Wis., one of the healthiest and handsomest towns in the West, fifty miles from Chicago, several fine residences, from $1500 to $5000. Communication by railroad. Also, several improved farms, from 50 to 100 acres, for sale cheap, by J. BOND & CO., 44 LaSalle street, Room 4. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Beautiful Home—In the city of Rockford, Ill.; ¾ of an acre of ground, filled with every variety of fruit and flowers; two-story cottage house, with eight rooms, besides kitchen, bath and washroom, and the best barn in the city—all in splendid repair. Price $[illegible] cash. Furniture as good as new, and first-class in quality, can be purchased with the house if desired. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, Room 11 Metropolitan Block. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Property in the beautiful town of Linden, Stearns County, Minnesota, consisting of 175 acres of choice land with fine buildings in real New England style and convenience. The house contains nine rooms, is thoroughly finished, blinded, and painted outside and in, and is surrounded by an oak grove. The barn and outbuildings are all spacious and in excellent order. Two good wells furnish an abundant supply of water for house and barn. The buildings are finely situated on an elevation, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country and Clearwater village. This property is within half a mile of churches, schools, post office and stores, and within ten minutes' walk of two flour mills and saw mill, and two miles from railroads. This fine place must be sold at an early day, as the owner is engaged in a business in the East which requires all his capital. Price at not below less than three-quarters of the cost in gold five years since. A liberal discount will be made for all cash down. Refer to W. H. [illegible], Esq., Clearwater, Minnesota, or to [illegible], Boston, Mass. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—A desirable tract of land in Iroquois County, near Kankakee, containing [illegible] acres, entirely surrounded by cultivated farms, with a wood lot of [illegible] acres adjoining. Also for sale. Terms made easy to a purchaser intending to improve. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Real Estate Office, corner Lake and LaSalle streets. a[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—10 Saloons, 3 Restaurants, 2 Billiard Saloons, 2 Grocery Stores, 1 Bakery, 2 Boarding Houses, and 3 Bird Cages. Apply to G. W. FEW, 13 Dearborn street. b[illegible]

FOR SALE—Restaurant and Billiard Saloon in one of the best locations in the city. Apply to J. M. BRUNSWICK BROS., 73 Randolph street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—For goods of any description that are saleable, a note for $[illegible], secured by mortgage on real estate. E. J. ADAMS & CO., cor. Madison and Dearborn sts. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best Meat Markets in the city, now doing a cash business of over $[illegible] per day. None but experienced men need apply. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A [illegible] manufacturing business. To a man [illegible] small means and who will apply himself [illegible] this is a rare chance. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine Grocery Store on West side, doing a good business. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—A good Jewelry Store. Stock small, and will be sold at a bargain. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and Eating House opposite one of the Railroad Depots in the city, doing a good business. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best Photograph Galleries in the city, doing a good business. Call and see. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—2 buggy horses, 1 two-seated extension top carriage, 1 express wagon and harness. Will be sold cheap. Can be seen at 139 and 141 State-st. b[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a medium sized mare, 7 years old, and express wagon one half worn out. Can be seen at 193 South Clark-st. b[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cunningham's Photographic Gallery, 145 Lake street. Apply at the gallery or address Post Office Box 1330. b[illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and Fixtures of store and dwelling, 222 South Clark street. b[illegible]

FOR SALE—Horse and Carriage—A family carriage, nearly new, for one or two horses, built by best maker in Chicago. Also a splendid horse, fast traveler, good style, perfectly kind and gentle, single or double harness, to match, for sale low. Address "S B," Tribune office. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—A pair small sized young bay horses, well broke, and perfectly gentle, suitable for a family carriage, or buggy team, will be sold very cheap if applied for soon. A two seated carriage, nearly new, also harness will be sold with them if desired. Address "Z S," Tribune office. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Restaurant and Billiard hall and saloon, in one of the best locations in the city. Apply to J. M. BRUNSWICK & BROS., 73 Randolph street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—I will sell for $125 a second hand two-seated carriage, half top, and a set of double harness. They are a bargain. "OTTO," 190 Clark street, Room 4. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug Store—First class, centrally located, doing a fine business, centrally located. Rare chance. Address "DRUGGIST," Post Office Box 347. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Show Cases—(one metal), and shelving. Apply to 186 South Water street, Room 2. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Meat Market—Corner Jefferson and Adams street, now doing a good cash business. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery—A Grocery store, doing a good business, stock, fixtures and lease. Apply at 154 West Randolph street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery, in a good location and doing a good business. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Reason for selling, other business to attend to. Apply to N. E. corner Jefferson and Carroll streets. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and Eating House. Stock, lease and fixtures of a first class saloon and eating house in the city of Ottawa for sale cheap. Everything in running order, pleasant rooms for family, good well, cistern and cellar, and located in the business part of the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For terms, &c., address Box 119 Ottawa, Ill. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Engines—15-horse second-hand portable, little used and good as new. Also new and second-hand portables and stationaries of different sizes always on hand. RICHARDS' IRON WORKS, 190 Washington-st. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—The best and cheapest door plates and stencil brands in the city at NEWPORT & CO.'s, General Engravers and Stencil Cutters, 186 South Water-st., next door to the old Board of Trade Building. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Steam Soap Factory in complete order, with a good run of customers. Also, a good two-story dwelling house on the premises. By WILMANNS & PASDELOUP, No. 134 Randolph-st., Room 8, up stairs. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Flax Straw—25 tons well broke with a roller. Apply to FRANK TANNER, three-quarters of a mile south of Brickton. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class stock of groceries, on South Side. An excellent stand, and doing a good trade. Also, one on West Lake street, cheap. House and lot on Park avenue, near Robey street. Lots on Warren street, near Oakley, and four lots on corner of Park avenue and Oakley street, at a bargain. S. DELAMATER & CO., 96 Washington st. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best wholesale and retail liquor and tobacco stands in Chicago. This is a rare chance for an investment of a few thousand dollars. Call upon J. J. DANIELS, No. 12 South Clark street, up stairs. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Horses—A fine span of Black Morgan Horses, a New Haven Coach and Harness, nearly new. Splendid outfit for a gentleman or hackman. Inquire at the Lloyd House. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—A small stock of [illegible] Notions ($800) all new. Part cash, balance in property or on time. Address "J H," P. O. Box 217. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Drug Store in this city, located where a good business can be done. Inquire of LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Horse—A gentleman's driving horse; color, black; stylish, fast, sound, kind, gentle, seven years old. Address "B Y," Box 2177, Post Office. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Photograph Gallery, doing a good business. Address P. O. Box 2[illegible]. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cigar Store—Stock, lease and fixtures of one of the best located cigar stores on South Clark street, doing a very profitable business. Apply to "B J," Tribune office. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—The subscribers offer for sale the Burch House, one of the best hotels in the city of Bloomington, having been recently enlarged and renovated, and now doing a good business. It will be sold cheap for cash, or partially on time. Address BEATTIE & KRIDER, Bloomington, Ill. v[illegible]

FOR SALE—Livery Stock—The entire livery stock, consisting of horses, carriages, harness, robes, &c., all nearly new and in good order. Terms cash, or good approved notes. Reasons for selling, ill-health, and not able to attend to business. Inquire of WM. WRIGHT, Proprietor of Wright's Hotel. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Buggy—A two-wheeled open buggy or drag, in good repair. Can be seen at the stable in rear of 207 Michigan avenue. Price $65. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Boiler—Cheap—A thirty-two (32) flue Locomotive Boiler, with engine forty (40) horse power. Also, two of Gates' Patent Steam Evaporators and No. 7 Sorghum Crusher, with pipes, shafting, &c. Will sell separate or together, to suit purchaser. Apply to BENSLEY, CHAPMAN & SHINN, Room 15, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two first-class, new, Stationary Engines, 8-inch bore, 12 stroke. Northwestern Manufacturing Co., Jefferson street, between Lake and Randolph. my7-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Engine and Boiler—A twenty-five horse Engine and Boiler, in perfect running order. Will be sold at a very low price. Inquire of THOS. WOODWELL, east end of north Water street, No. 3 Pier. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Horses, Harness and Wagon—A pair of young bay mares, with a good harness and lumber wagon, nearly new. Apply to P. WADSWORTH, 145 Kinzie street. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—The patent right of a new article that is wanted on every vessel, and in every hotel, restaurant and private dwelling in the land. It will pay a profit of 200 per cent. to the manufacturer. Persons wishing to engage in a permanent manufacturing business can examine it by calling on JOHN B. TURCHIN & CO., Room No. 15 Fullerton Block. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Safe—No. 7 Herring's Safe, 28x21 inches inside, one letter press and one double standing desk. Apply at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water-st. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Beds—Canvas cot beds, blankets and corn husk. 1,000 canvas cot beds, 500 pairs white blankets, and 10 tons corn husks for sale at about half price, to close a consignment, if applied for soon, at 177 Randolph-st., near the Briggs House. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Freeport City Steam Mill, with four run of burrs, and all necessary machinery in complete running order, has a good home trade. Parties wishing to examine the property will apply to N. HALDEMAN, executor, or Mrs. A. HALDEMAN, executrix of estate of Wm. Haldeman, deceased. Refer parties to Dunsey Bros. & Co., of Chicago, for standing of the mill. a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Patent Shingle, Stave and Barrel Machinery, comprising shingle mills, heading mills, stave cutters, shingle, stave and heading jointers, heading turners and planers, equalizing and cut-off saws, &c. FULLER & FORD, 282 and 284 Madison-st. a[illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—A thorough energetic business man with $[illegible] to $1,000 to take a one-third interest in a Panorama ready for exhibition. Address JAMES C., Box 1833, Chicago, Ill. a[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With $200 or $300 to travel with and act as Treasurer to a first-class Hall entertainment. Address immediately J. H. NEER, Tribune office. a[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In a well-established Hardware, Stove and General Housefurnishing Store. This is one of the best chances to engage in a steady paying business to be found in the city, and is open only for a thorough, energetic, and reliable business man. Capital required from $1,500 to $2,000. Undoubted references required. Address "T H," Tribune office. a[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With a capital of $2,000 or $3,000 to manufacture Furs, Hats and Caps, wholesale or retail. Address "W D," P. O. Box 1587.

WANTED—Partner—With from $3,000 to $5,000, in the wholesale liquor business, by a party who has a good cash trade, and is in want of more capital. Address "A B," Tribune office. a[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—A man with $[illegible], in a wholesale salt refinery in this city. Call at 80 South Water street, 10 and 2, up stairs, D. E. ROSS. b[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—To engage in manufacturing a Patented Hay Rake and Self Loader. Also, for sale or trade, 318 acres of land in Mauch Chunk township, Carson county, Pa. Address "W D," P. O. Box 1945, Chicago, Ill. a[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—To purchase one-half interest in the "Key City Coal and Wood Yard," at Dubuque, Iowa. Cash sales for year ending May 1st, over $[illegible]. An active business man, with capital, is desired, capable of taking charge of the general office business. For particulars inquire of ROBERT LAW, coal dealer, No. 136 South Market-st., or address P. O. Drawer 156, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—Partner—With $1,500 to $2,000 capital in a first-class and the centre of the city located Meat Market with good custom and well fixed up place, and a first-class ice house holding 150 tons of ice. Address "T G," Tribune office.

WANTED—Partner—With $2,000 capital, to take an interest in an established paying flour business. None but a practical business man need apply. Address, with name, &c., "S O," Tribune office. a[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—$1,500 to invest in a mercantile good paying business by an educated, energetic young man, of excellent qualifications and practical business experience. No humbugs need apply. Good references given and required. Address P. O. Box 3043 Chicago.

WANTED—Partner—With $800 in a well established and good paying manufacturing business. Address HENRY DOYLE, Lock Box 122, Dubuque, Iowa.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—I would like to exchange for a Piano, a [illegible] and an unencumbered [illegible] Address "F. S.," P. O. Box [illegible]. a[illegible]

WANTED—To Exchange for Furniture—seven [illegible] Address "N C," 117½ Washington-st. a[illegible]

WANTED—To sell a note for $1,000, well secured by mortgage on real estate. Will exchange for any kind of goods that are saleable. E. J. ADAMS & CO., corner Madison and Dearborn. a[illegible]

WANTED—An Engine and Boiler—from [illegible] to [illegible] horse power. Apply to A. H. [illegible], 125 State street. a[illegible]

WANTED—Room—In a pleasant locality on the West side (west of Halsted and south of Randolph), a good sized unfurnished room, with or without board, for one gentleman. No other boarders, a private family where the lodger will be made comfortable. Address "T B," Tribune office. a[illegible]

WANTED—Cheap lands in Iowa on which to settle German emigrants. Good rolling prairie with or without timber. All sorts of [illegible] who are eligible will be accepted. [illegible] will be directed to your land by our Agency. Address H. H. HERRICK, Sharp's Box, Chicago, Ill. a[illegible]

WANTED—To Borrow $3,500—On a house and lot on West Washington street, worth from $[illegible] to $[illegible], to be used to complete the purchase. Address T. RUSSELL, Tribune office.

WANTED—A gray or black mare, a little under medium size, that drives well single or double, and is perfectly safe and kind. Inquire at livery stable, of DUTTON & SAWYER, Couch Place, rear of Matteson House.

WANTED—Information—Of my son, Calvin L. Young, who left Abingdon, Knox County, Ill., August 26th, 1865, Chicago, Ill., or Burlington, Ohio, and has not been heard from since. He is 16 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs about 165 pounds, brown hair, blue eyes. He was of good moral habits. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. Western papers will confer a great favor and obtain grateful parents by copying this case. Address LUTHER YOUNG, West Killingly, Conn. b[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—Gentlemen travelling men and others, to know that we offer greater inducements for making money fast by the sale of our patent machine for grinding knives, scissors, scythes, reaper knives, edged tools, &c., than any other article in the city. It has a constant and ready sale everywhere, realizing 100 per cent. No competition; and we have the exclusive right from the patentee. For particulars, &c., apply [illegible] FULLER & CO., 84 LaSalle street, Room 2[illegible], inclose two stamps for reply.

WANTED—Parties having from $100 to $500 to invest can find a business that will pay 100 per cent., by calling at Room 33 Reynolds Block, where samples can be seen, or address Box 3075, Chicago. Business light and honorable.

WANTED—To Woollen Factors—The advertiser, who will understands the woollen business, wishes to meet with an engagement [illegible] good knowledge of the European markets, and would [illegible] push the trade. Good references to Chicago can be given. Address "S N," Tribune office. a[illegible]

WANTED—I will furnish a substantial good business to any enterprising man who can raise from $400 to $500 in cash, by applying to J. S. GOULD, 168 State street, Chicago, Ill. a[illegible]

WANTED—Steady Employment—By a good house carpenter just from the East. Shop work preferred. Address Post Office Box 1908.

WANTED—To inform all my patrons and the public generally that I have removed my Intelligence Office from 71 Monroe to 156 State street. Mrs. A. L. BALKAM. a[illegible]

WANTED—To purchase—The whole, or part of, an established boot and shoe business in this city, well located. Address MERCHANT, Box 6194 Chicago.

WANTED—To Hire—A suite of elegantly furnished parlors in a first-class house, location unexceptionable, central, and in one of the best streets in the city, by a physician of the highest respectability, making diseases of the ear a specialty. Address, stating price, "S N," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Capitalists—The advertiser offers a rare chance for investment in a first-class manufacturing company in this city. Stock will pay two per cent per month. Dividend of 10 per cent paid August 1st and the same January 1st last. Those who have $5,000 to $20,000 to invest, address, with real name, "S G," Tribune Office. a[illegible]

WANTED—Buggy—To purchase, at a reasonable price, a light open buggy. Address E. K. MORRIS, Box 19. a[illegible]

WANTED—All that would have an important Circular (for the married only) to send red stamp for return postage. Address Dr. L. S. JAMES, Box 186, Chicago, Ill. a[illegible]

WANTED—Everybody, both male and female, to call on us and see how easy it is to make money. An investment of $3.50 will return $12. RAINFORTH & CO., 10 Washington-st., Room 17. No charge for information.

WANTED—House—A furnished house for the summer, (or longer if preferred) no children to mar furniture. Best of references given. Address C. P. RUSSELL, Box 944. a[illegible]

WANTED—Pupils In Photograph Painting—Mrs. D. Johnston will give lessons to a limited number at her studio room, 43 Lombard Block, Monroe-st., next to the Post Office. Terms reasonable. a[illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a small farm worth about $[illegible], and within 40 miles of Chicago. Address, giving number of acres, nature of improvements, location and price, "F W," Tribune Office. a[illegible]

WANTED—A good sound family horse and buggy, cheap for cash. Address "T M," at this office, stating price, &c. a[illegible]

WANTED—Portable Engine Complete. One or two horse power. Suitable for boat. Address E. L. HAWKS, Decatur, Mich. my7-a[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Moulders—Or boys as apprentices. The apprentices must give security to serve three years. Any one who has partially learned the trade will be taken for less time to complete it. Persons out of the city can apply by letter. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 238 Lake-st. a[illegible]

WANTED—A few good business men with a capital of from $10 to $50. To the right kind of a man a rare chance is offered. Room 17, Lombard Block. a917

WANTED—Immediately—A first class gentlemanly man to act as solicitor for Lee & Howard's Gauze Wire Shades. Also a first class scroll painter. To either permanent employment and fair wages are offered. LEE & HOWARD, Room 13 Ewing's Block.

WANTED—An Engineer—Who is fully capable of running a stationary engine. A steady man will find a good situation by applying at the office, southeast corner of Ohio and Franklin streets. a[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—250 good railroad laborers. Wages $2.00 a day. Also choppers, men to get out ties, &c. Transportation furnished. Apply at 135 South Clark street, Room 5. a[illegible]

WANTED—A few Live Men, immediately, at a liberal remuneration, at 17 LaSalle street, Room 11. None but good active men, who are willing to become responsible to a small amount, need apply. GEO. EMERY DAVIS. a[illegible]

WANTED—All men looking for employment, to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn-st., corner of Madison, Room 2, up stairs, and secure good paying situations. b[illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, Clerks, Agents, porters, drivers, bar-tenders, waiters, firemen, brakemen, and all men looking for employment, to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn street, corner of Madison, Room 2, up stairs. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cts.

WANTED—A Colored Boy—17 or 18 years old, to work in a barber shop. Apply at 39 South Wells street. b[illegible]

WANTED—A first class Man to run a tenoning machine; a good blind maker, and six good finishers to work on sash and doors. Apply at 41 South Canal street. b[illegible]

WANTED—Four Salesmen—To sell the most attractive article out. Large profits. Small capital required. STOREY & ALLEN, Room 3, No. 155 South Clark street. a[illegible]

WANTED—A competent gardener, who can also take care of a horse and cow. An Englishman, Norwegian or German preferred. Must be married, must speak English, and be thoroughly capable. None others need apply. Wages $35 per month, and the rent of a small house. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m., at No. 18 Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts. a[illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen—Several good Salesmen worthy and well qualified wanted immediately. Apply personally or address H. H. CURRAN, stating previous business pursuits, age, &c. Room 16, 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Drawer 5901. a[illegible]

WANTED—First-class canvassers for a first-class work. Something new, thrilling, interesting, inspiring, amusing and attractive. The book of all books for good canvassers. Fraser Kirkland's great work. Send for circular to J. A. STODDARD & CO., 103 Washington street, Chicago. Box 229. my7-a[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Cook—A first-class Cook at 418 Wabash avenue. References required. a[illegible]

WANTED—Laundress—A good Laundress—one who understands the business will find a good situation and good wages at 196 North Dearborn-st. Must come well recommended. None other need apply. a[illegible]

WANTED—A Girl—To do chamber work and take care of child, and who will be willing to go to the country in the summer. Inquire at [illegible] Erie street. b[illegible]

WANTED—First class Button-hole makers, at J. E. WILSON & CO.'S Shirt Manufactory, 126 Dearborn street. a[illegible]

WANTED—Fifty good Shirt Hands. None but the best need apply. BROWN & BUTTON, 84 and 86 State street. b[illegible]

WANTED—A good kitchen Girl to go to Evanston, in a private family. None need apply unless such as one bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 8 State street. a[illegible]

WANTED—Diningroom Girls—At the Hyde Park House. Ten or twelve competent girls will receive good wages. Also, two girls wanted for the laundry, and one fine ironer. a[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—In Randolph street car, last evening at 6½ o'clock, a pocket-book, containing $21. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the grocery store on the corner of Randolph and Sangamon.

LOST—Dog—On Sunday evening last, a black and white Newfoundland dog, large size. Whoever will return him to 33 Lake-st., will get the above reward. a[illegible]

LOST—Dog—A young black and tan dog, was lost Monday morning; had on a brass collar with padlock; also a silver dime attached, marked on one side "L. G. Foster, 162 South Water street." Whoever will return said dog to 160 South Water-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—$25.00 Reward—On State street, between Washington and Lake, a roll of bills, about seventy-five dollars. The above reward will be paid for its return to this office. a[illegible]

LOST—Two little girls, (sisters) aged four and eight years, both light hair, fine eyes, fair complexion. The oldest, Hannah, the other Mary Ann Sweeny. Information concerning them will be thankfully received at Central Police Station. a[illegible]

LOST—Wallet—On Hyde Park Train, or between Illinois Central machine shop and Wabash avenue, a wallet containing money and papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at Superintendent's office, C. B. & Q. R. R., or 328 Wabash avenue.

LOST—One cow, of brown color, with a white stripe on the back, and a white star on the forehead; has a very large bag, and is or was lame in the left hind leg. A liberal reward will be given who restores the above named cow to the undersigned, owner. CHRISTIAN [illegible], No. 23 Canal st. a[illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A tin box, containing valuables, &c. The owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 146 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—Situations.

[illegible]

Taken Up.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

CONG

Adoption

construct

AYES 12

Senate Proc

Post

Speech of S

[illegible]

FROM NEW

FROM CONNECTICUT.

FROM BUFFALO.

FROM RICHMOND.

[illegible]